Rs. 185 buys you a Royal Worthy End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chro

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 303 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1918.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS,
TO LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
[illegible]	Chyebassa..	6249
[illegible]	Nagova ..	8854
[illegible]	[illegible]	7876
[illegible]	[illegible]	8246
18th February	[illegible]	[illegible]63

*The "Manora" has specially erected accommodation for Intermediate and Third Class passengers at rates of 525 and Rs. 450 respectively to London.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1918		
30th January	Dunera ..	5414

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
5th January ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
2nd	Akbar ..	East and South Africa.
31st	Lightning..	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
10th	Taroba ..	East and South Africa.

TO LONDON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons
1919		
2nd January ..	Japan ..	6052

Rates and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
[illegible] Maru.	H. Nagahiro ..	3187	22nd Dec 1918.	1st Jan 1919.
[illegible] Maru.	K. Ikuno ..	3645	30th Dec 1918.	8th Jan. 1919.
[illegible] Maru.	T. Ohta ..	2957	11th Jan. 1919.	16th Jan. 1919.
[illegible] Maru.	G. Matsushita .	3356	4th Jan. 1919.	14th Jan. 1919.
[illegible] Maru.	Matsuno ..	3856	20th Jan. 1919.	30th Jan. 1919.

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000.
Regular service from Bombay to Japan Italy and Marseilles.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy and Marseilles.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure.	Destination
Saigon-Maru.	S. Kondo	7th Dec.	2nd Jan.	Marseilles
Celebes Maru.	M. Nemoto	18th ,,	5th ,,	Japan
Kofuku Maru.	N. Wakatake	21st ,,	6th ,,	,,

For freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad Ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,600,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved ecurities.

LPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,030,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA.
Manager.
30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,50
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,00

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Bombay	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Mauritius
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kelantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1akh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloile	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Saremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for Collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking bnsiness of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KE[illegible]N,
[illegible]t.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023	10	0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of [illegible] per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for [illegible] months and shorter periods, the rates of which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts are opened with as little as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVERDRAFTS are granted on [illegible] and other securities, on such terms to be arranged with the Bank.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS [illegible] etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 40,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
[illegible]	London	Seattle
Hankow	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	[illegible]	Shimonoseki
Hong-Kong	[illegible]	Tokyo
[illegible]	[illegible]ka	Yokohama

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and [illegible] DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Bang.

		Rs.
Authorised Capital	...	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.		
Paid-up Capital	...	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	...	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	...	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc. collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER.
JIVANLEL DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD..
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,[illegible],000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office, Bombay.

Authorised capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 250,000 shares of Rs. 20 each. It is proposed to call only Rs. 10 per share. Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 5 on allotment.

Fire Insurance of every description received at lowest current rates.

For particulars, Prospectus and Rates of Insurance apply to:—

RAHIM SONS & CO.,
Secretaries.
6, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED in all unrepresented districts.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO, LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc. please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan.
32, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

JUST R[illegible]
A[illegible]NMENT
BEAUTIFUL
D[illegible] Crepe-de Chine
IN
[illegible]ATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES
[illegible]HMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF RED RALLI CHINTZ.
On FRIDAY, the 3rd January, 1919, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 231, Old Police Court Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, next to Messrs. Brans Fraser and Co., by order of Messrs. M. Mahmood and M. Ahmed Shirazi and on account and risk of Messrs. Mahomed Khalil Shirazi and Co., of Mody Street, Fort:—
20 Bales each 25 pieces of 60 yards Red Ralli Chintz in Bond.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS PROPERTY WILL NOW BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT PAREL TANK ROAD, EITHER IN ONE LOT OR IN SEPARATE PLOTS.
Suit No. 290 of 1918.

Under instructions from R. D. Sa[illegible] the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th January, 1919, sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) the valuable piece of land either in one lot, or in separate Plots:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land, newly assessed, situate at Parel Tank Road, without the Fort, within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-six square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 37, Collector's New No. [illegible] New Survey No. 383-[illegible]23 and another piece of freehold vacant land, forming part of the same Survey No. [illegible] admeasuring five thousand square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 1,2423, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by Parel Tank Road, on or towards the South by the property of Hormusjee Bardesbir Wadia, on or towards the East by the Hindu Cemetery, on or towards the North by the road leading to Hindu Cemetery, divided into 19 different plots of different areas, as described in the condition and of sale, more particularly marked out and delineated on the plan, which is open for inspection at the office of the Auctioneers, and the Attorneys for the Vendor. For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Patel and Patel, Solicitors, at "Cooke" Building, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 30th Dec, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY MONDAY, 30TH DECEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th day of December, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Watson's Annexe, Apollo Buildings, very valuable teak and blackwood and [illegible]ed household furniture, etc., comprising [illegible] ing table and chairs, sideboard dinner [illegible] gon, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich [illegible] celain and platedware, Marble [illegible] marble tables, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, glass door silver cabinets, [illegible] toned cottage piano, Singer's [illegible] machine, handsome cabinets, roll [illegible] writing tables, glass door book cases, black[illegible] carved chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, [illegible] rahs, cupboards, rich carpets, pictures, [illegible] ornaments, iron bedsteads, marble top [illegible] ing and wash-hand tables, chest of [illegible] easy chairs, clothes and gown pressed [illegible] ing tables, cooking utensils, etc., etc., property of Mrs. J. Cash and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th Dec. 1918.

BOMBAY AUCTION COM[illegible]
23, Churchgate Street.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY TO MUNICIPALITIES AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF DUBBER STONE TILES, CONCRETE, ETC., ETC.
Sale on THURSDAY, 2nd January, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon (near Pot Station), Dockyard Road, in the co[illegible] bill of Seth Dawarkadas Gordhandas [illegible] Sale as Dubber stone, tiles, concrete [illegible] door window, bamboos, old motor [illegible] pipes, ranges, tank, urther pipes, [illegible] etc., etc.

A gentleman's property also will [illegible] Auction:—
Riding mare, baba pony's [illegible] hide lamps, motor horn, battery [illegible] One lot of electric battery, etc.
Property on view.
Goods must be removed in 8 [illegible]
BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY [illegible]

Bombay, 30th December, 1918.

(Paintings) Those who ply to Boy Chronicle." 3798

RY. A me- manufacturing going concern purchasers No. 1285, Advt. 3709

CAR, 5-seater, 16 H.-P., in For particulars CO., Tile Mer- 3680

Twenty feet by H. Power, 100 lb. zontal Engine and F. O. R. Amrit M. HISSAIN DIN a certificate of Boiler 3736

Fort. 2 trance.

THE "EMPIRE" is a TYPEWRITER. combined with durability. CITY SHORTHAND AND TY STUDIO, 231, Hornby Road, Fort,

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allow ed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part. Price List free on appli tion. Telegrams: "Autoford Bombay". Telephone 707.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR authorised TRANSLATIONS and TEACHING of Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Gujrati, Marathe and English write to COLLEGE OF ORIENTAL STUDIES; Manck Building, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay. Language taught to businessmen within eighteen months in person or by post. 3487

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—BILL CLERKS for Solicitor's office. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 1319, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3806

WANTED—An INDIAN LADY to teach Marathi or Guzerathi, one hour daily, from 7 to 8 a.m. Salary Rs. 25. Box No. 1302, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3773

WANTED—CLERKS for temporary employment in the month of January. Pay according to qualification. Gujrati preferred. Apply Box No. 1303, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle." 3777.

WANTED.—A Smart educated Parsee as SALESMAN and GENERAL ASSISTANT for a big motor house in Bombay Apply with copies of testimonials statin salary required to Box No. 1315, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3793

WANTED—Smart educated Parsees to work as SALESMEN and GENERAL ASSISTANTS in a big motor house in Lahore, those with knowledge of Shorthand and Typewriting preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required to Box No 1314, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3792

WANTED—For a State in Central India, a competent and experienced GRADUATE in Medicine and Surgery of British or Indian University: also a FEMALE SUBASSISTANT SURGEON. No prospect of private practice in station. Pay according to qualifications, Apply to Box No. 1292 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3734

WANTED.—A competent well qualified and experienced SECRETARY for the Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Lahore, on a salary of Rs. 750 per month with future prospects. Previous Banking experience necessary. All applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the CHAIRMAN, Punjab National Bank Ltd., Anarkali, Lahore. 3794

WANTED—A competent FITTER, having full knowledge of workshop work, repairs of Agricultural Implements, etc. A MECHANICAL FOREMAN having full knowledge of Driving Steam Engine and Crude Oil Engine, one who has worked in irrigation schemes preferred. The pay offered to each of the above posts is Rs. 40. Apply to A. S. K. IYENGAR, Superintendent, State Gardens, Junagadh. 3803

WANTED.—An ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN well up in Perspective and Isometeric Drawings. Pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month according to qualifications. None need apply who is not well up in both the above kinds of Drawing. Please apply shurp with copies of testimonials and specimen of Perspective Drawings to the undersigned. No application will be considered if received without specimen drawings. The STATE ENGINEER, Alwar, Rajputana.

WANTED.

WANTED—SELFSTARTER for oil Engine of about 50 Horse power. Apply. D. D. Engineer, Dadyseth Agiari Lane, Bombay. 3782

WANTED—FLAT with three bed rooms from Apollo Bunder to Colaba. Apply Box No. 1320, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A BUNGALOW for sale or hire from Rupees fifty thousand to one akh at Malabar Hill, Chawpatti or Walkesh ar. Apply Box No. 1312, Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle." 3790

WANTED—ENERGETIC and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for an Indian Life ce of 28 years' standing. Apply sharp to ox No. 1309, Advt. Dept., "Bombay ronicle." 3786

WANTED—OLD COPIES of "Chronicle," "Times," "Jame" and "Praja Mitra" 5 a maund (28 lbs.). Send to SWAI STORES, Opposite Victoria Termi- 3809

NTED—A light VICTORIA carriage a SHIGRAM, sharp. See MANJI MANJI, Katribazar, Bombay t No. 3 3769

WANTED—FINANCIAL HELP, 2½ lakhs on moderate terms for a business neither speculative nor risky) with 2½ lakhs already invested Steady income. Write to Box No. 1310, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 3797

NTED Immediately—GODOWN with small compound in the vicinity of Bunder or Mazagon for storage purposes exceeding Rs. 80 per mensem. Reply ith full particulars to Box No. 3804, "Bombay Chronicle." 3804

ED—A decent set of ROOMS, suitable an office in Elphinstone Circle, Street, or in one of the business the Fort from January, 1919. Reat. (2) A HANDSOME TURN OUT A and a good looking fast MARE or Please communicate with the PROThe Calcutta Bombay Trading 7, Mmington Road, Bombay 3617

PU

NOTICE T

TENDERS invited fo Society's Land in Sc Cruz. For tender forms a Bhuta, No. 1, Hamam Street,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUES and WEDNESDAY, the 31st instan 1st proximo those days being Public Ho (New Year) under the Negotiable Instru Act 1881.

R. AITKE Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1918. 3747

THE AKOTE COTTON, GINNING & PRESSING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the seventeenth Dividend of Rupees Twenty per share will be paid on and after the 18th January, 1919 between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, to those share-holders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 21st December, 1918, and that the Dividend Warrants will be issued to them on their application in person or in writing to the undersigned.

By order of the Board,

TRICUMDAS KALLIANJEE & CO. Agents.

Bombay, 23rd Dec., 1918.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned having purchased from Mr. MUNCHERJI NOWROJI GAZDAR, of Hornby Road, Bombay, 40 ordinary shares in the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., bearing Nos. 183389 to 183418, 139759 to 139763, and 13861-13865, sent the certificates in respect of the said shares with the necessary transfers signed by Mr. Gazdar and him, to Bombay for the purpose of getting the said shares transferred into his name in the books of the Company One C. S. Advani fraudulently and by means of criminal offence got possession of the said certificates and instruments of transfer and it is not known what he has done with them.

The public are warned against dealing with the said shares.

WADHUMAL OODHARAM.

Buader Road, Karachi. 3807

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 13th January, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), when the sub-joined Resolution which was passed unanimously at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

"That in clause 136 line 4 of the Articles of Association the word "March," be substituted for the word "December."

By order of the Board,

DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJI & CO. Secs., Tres. & Agents.

No. 12, Hummum St., Fort. Bombay, 27th Dec. 1918. 3805

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHAGWANDAS PURSHOTUMDAS KHIMJI has contracted to sell to my client all his undivided moiety or half share in all that piece or parcel of Toka land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhoiwada Road, without the fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,719 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by the public passage, on or towards the South by the property of Cawasji Framji, on or towards the East partly by the public passage and partly by the property of Cawasji Framji, on or towards the West by the Naigaon Road which the said premises are Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 11, 12, New Nos. 14533, 14538 and New Survey Nos. 1/2098 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F, Nos. 1852 (1), 1852 (2), Street Nos. 546 and 546A.

All persons therefore having any claim on the said property either by way of sale, gift, inheritance, partition, mortgage, lease, charge, lien, or otherwise howsoever are requested to notify the same to the undersigned, at his office, at Erskine Road, near Police Chowky, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without regard or reference to any such claim (if any), and the same will be considered to have been waived.

COOVERJI R. BILIMORIA, Vakil, High Court.

Bombay, Dec. 1918. 3802

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SULEMAN MOLEDINA hath contracted to sell to our client Mr. GUNDOO ABDUL RAHIM KHAN SAHEB, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the western side of Nishanpada Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 206 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3122 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2908 and Street Nos. 122-124 and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Nishanpada Road, aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a passage partly belonging to these premises and partly by the house of Abdul Karim Miya Jan Subedar and others and on or towards the south partly by a passage and partly by the house of Hussan Shaikh Oosman Faki.

this 28th day of December, 1918.

DEVIDAS H. KASABWALA, for Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan. Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GUNDOO ABDUL RAHIM KHAN SAHEB hath contracted to sell to our client Mr. MUNJIBHOY LADUCK, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground with all the tenements standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dharavi, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,935 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 20, 17 and 39, New Nos. B/15795, A/15792 and 15827 and New Survey No. 1A/2A-312 and 2/305 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 6300 (1). 6300 (2) and Street Nos. 189 and A/189 and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a private passage, on or towards the west partly by the Dharavi Road and partly by the property of Govind Raja, on or towards the North partly by the property of Mahomed Abba partly by that of Allarakhia Marek and partly by that of the late Hassam Dharsey and on or towards the south partly by the property of Govind Raja and partly by a public passage.

Dated this 28th day of December, 1918.

DEVIDAS H. KASABWALA, for Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan. Purchaser's Attorneys.

3811

WANTED

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14-0. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHORTHAND.

Like other Arts and Sciences, Shorthand is subject to the law of progress. Based on greatly improved scientific and analogical principles, the SLOAN-DUPLOYAN system saves a year's laborious study, ensuring highest efficiency and speediest results. Expert Individual or Postal Instructions for a fixed fee. Speed classes conducted. Proficiency Guaranteed. Send stamps for booklet—CHITRAL CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, G. P. O. Box No. 424, Bombay.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of Turmeric, bags of cotton seed, bags of Hirda, bags of linseed, bags of rice, bags of gram, bags of toor, bags of wheat, bags of Mohllowers, bags of groundnut seeds, bags of caster seeds, bundle of old Tarpaulins, bale of F. P. cotton, cask of oil, empty drums, drums of oil, bundle of gunny bags, bundle of C. P. goods, bundle of red lead, iron beams, iron pipe, cases of empty bottles, bundles of coir ropes, bundles of wooden shooks, bundles of mats, box of provision, empty casks, bundles of papers, bundle of hemp, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES ENGLISH-MADE GREY SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction. at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Chumpa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. M. A. Bros. and on account and at the risk of Seth Vallabhdas Ravji:—

2 bales	each 50 pieces English-made	Grey
Shirtings	No. 63038.	
2 bales	each 50 pieces English-made	Grey
Shirtings	No. 63048.	
4 bales	each 50 pieces English-made	Grey
Shirtings	No. 6338.	
4 bales	each 50 pieces English-made	Grey
Shirtings	No. 6348.	
4 bales	each 50 pieces English-made	Grey
Shirtings	No. 6358.	
4 bales	each 50 pieces English-made	Grey
Shirtings	No. 6368.	

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES NENSOOKHS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Chumpa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Goculdas Tricumdas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. K. A. Savliwala and Co.:—

4 packages Nensookhs No. 66300/97800 or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES RUMALS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Chumpa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Shivchand Dani and on account and at the risk of the up-country merchant:—

5 cases each 300 pieces Rumals No. 54 Gulabi 24" by 14".

AUCTION SALE OF 29 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Chumpa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Dawarkadas Chotalal and Co. and on account and at the risk of Seth Narotam Devidas of Vithalvadi, the party defaulting to act under provision of the resolution of 14th December, 1918, of the Board Committee of the Bombay English White and Plain Piece Goods Association:—

29 packages each 50 pieces white Shirtings No. 999 or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Chumpa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Jagannath Chaganlal:—

1 package 50 pieces English-made white Shirtings No. 815/17 or other 40 yards.
8 packages each 50 pieces English-made white Shirtings No. 915/17 or other 40 yards.
4 packages each 50 pieces English-made white Shirtings No. 1015/17 or other 40 yards.
2 packages each 50 pieces English-made white Shirtings No. 1515/17 or other 40 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES JAPANESE GINS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Chumpa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Chaganlal Premchand:—

25 bales each 20 pieces Japanese Gins Buttak Chap.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Chumpa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Madhavdas Govindji and on account and at the risk of Sha Dayabhai Bhurabhai:—

Ex. S. S. "Bombay Maru."
7 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 3600.

Ex. S. S. "Tain Maru."
2 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 3600.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES WASHING CHECKS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Chumpa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Sarupchand Rajkaran and Co. and on account and at the risk of Thucker Jeraj Champsey:—

2 cases Washing Checks Indian No. 475 bigger width. Messrs. C. Bogiano's Office's goods.

MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th December, 1918.

WORLD RENOWNED
Gandiv
Anti-Rheumatism
Balm
Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.
Price per bottle, annas 8.
Literature sent on request.
Bhicka Cullianjee & Co
Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
SHAIKH MEMON STREET.
Branch: Sitaram Bldg., Princess Street, BOMBAY.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALE

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGE BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bo Tel. No. 521.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY TO ERS AND COTTON MERCH SALE OPPOSITE THE GOO TENDENT'S OFFICE, G. I. WARI BUNDER.

The sale of about 2,000 ba ton of the recent fire which house No. 5 of the Prince

Messrs. CRAWFORD a will sell by Public Auct 3rd January, 1919, at 3 the Goods Superinten Railway, Wari Bund removed for sale.

About 2,000 Full bales Cotton of the recent fire at Warehouse No Princes Docks which occurred on 13th November, 1918, comprising of Indian, Bengal, Oomra, Karachi, Western Tuticorin F. P. Cotton raws and Coconada (slightly damaged by fire and water).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SWEET-TONED COTTAGE PIANO, ETC., AT NO. 14, CUFFE PARADE, COLABA.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st December, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the property of A. Briggs, Esq.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st December, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 14, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, valuable and handsome specially made-to-order household furniture consisting of sliding dining table, chairs, blackwood sideboard, dumbwaiters, chest of drawers, dressing tables, teakwood and blackwood cupboards, writing table, book stand, screen, old blackwood table, drawing room Chesterfield sofas, arm chairs, revolving book case old blackwood cushion chairs, table, glass door cupboards, ward robes, hanging cupboard, cane furnitures, carpets, rolled top office table, sweet-toned cottage piano, crockeryware, brassware, glassware, pictures, etc.

Property is on view and Catalogues are published.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SWEET-TONED GRAND COTTAGE PIANO BY REICHMANN & CO. (BERLIN), KODAK'S FOLDING AUTOMATIC CAMERA, ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCK, GLASSWARE, PLATEDWARE, ETC., THE PROPERTY OF B. SIMMOND, ESQ., OF B. I. S. N. CO., LTD. &

On THURSDAY, the 2nd January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Block No. 58, Watson Annexe Hotel near the Yacht Club at Apollo Bunder, the household furniture consisting of sliding dining table, dining chairs, double meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, mirrored sideboard, clothe and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, rich door curtains, Indian hand carved old pier tables, glass door book cases, sweet-toned solid iron framed Rosewood grand cottage piano by Reichmann and Co. (Berlin), Kodak's folding automatic camera, iron and brass single and double beds, English marble clock, ice box with refrigerator, carpets, Primus No. 4, glassware, platedware, etc.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th December, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

22, Medows Street.

SALE OF 100 BAGS EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR AND 2 BALES NAINSOOKS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO. will on MONDAY, the 30th December, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the office of Aga Hajee Mehedi Isfahany at 144, Old Mody Bay Street, by his order and on account and at the risk of Mr. M. H. Moualim the following:—

Ex. S.S. "Purnia."
100 Bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar.
Ex. S.S. "City of Agra."
2 Bales Nainsooks No. 1400.

SALE OF JAPANESE BRASS SHEETS AND JAPANESE GENUINE WARRANTED ZINC PAINT.

Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Saturday, the 4th day of January, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), the following:—

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. Fazullabhoy and Co., Copper and Brass Merchants of Khalasi Chukla.

EX. S.S. "YOROPPA MARU."
1/20: 20 bundles Japanese Brass Sheets of 20 lbs.

AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.)

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Hussain Abdul Currim & Co., of Nanabhai Lane.

EX. S.S. "TENSHIN MARU."
270 Kegs Genuine Warranted White Zinc Paint A Quality made by Nippon Paint Manufacturing Co. of Japan each 28 lbs. net.

5 deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid within three days against delivery orders.

SALE 10 PACKAGES MULLS.

Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI & Co. will on FRIDAY, the 3rd January, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the open space near the baling press, opposite the Dharamraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market the following:—

By order of Hafiz Khumbhai Tyabbhai and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Amratlal Hiralal of Lakhmidas Khimjee Market 1st Lane.

10 packages Mulls Nos. 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922 or others.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th Dec., 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

I CAME FOR THE NAME OF THE WOMAN IN THE CASE" falters unsuspecting Anne Gray.
"CAME TO BLACKMAIL" thunders millionaire Van Kreel, "FOR YOU ARE THE
"CO-RESPONDENT"
A Jewel Production in 6 parts.
A picture of the most superb intensity. The throbbing drama of a girl lured to disgrace by a ruthless rogue—then forced as a reporter, to choose between her editor lover's future and her own good name.
SEE IT AT YOUR FAVOURITE CINEMA
THE
MAJESTIC
(Tram Terminus, Girgaum.)
Extra Prize Shows on Tuesday and Wednesday.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

ENTS.
IGHT
MAS Attractions
LACE
ARIETIES
Y THEATRE
To-night 6-30
lusive engagement of
HUNG TOY
CHUNG TOY
tal Master Magician in his celebrate
Seance Maguque
THE PAGODA MYSTIQUE
including a terror of Spectacular an baffling Illusions as presented in the leadin theatre of the World
VOX
Ventriloquist and his Pet Jamses
LITTLE MARORY
for the first time in Bombay
series of
MISS D
A Dainty
MISS
in pop
PRICES R As. 8-4.

ROYAL OPERA HOUS
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BRILLIANT RUFFELL DRAMA.
in 5 Reels:
"Man's Law."
A story of Western mining camps and girl who was persecuted by her step-fathe but found peace with a splendid fellow wh loves her inspite of her unhappy past.
ALSO LATEST PATHE GAZETTE
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Bo seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

The Last Instalments
OF THE TWO GRAND SERIALS
THE
"Exploits of Elaine"
AND THE
"Mystery OF THE Double Cross"
The unravelling of the greatest and the mos stupendous mysteries of the world will b seen in these wonderful Serials.
Elaine will be seen liburated from untol sufferings.
NEXT WEEK
ANOTHER GRAND SERIAL
"The Hidden Hand"
Wednesday 1st January being Public Hol day Special Prize Matinee at 5-15 Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinees at 3 and 5-15 and Nightly at 7; 8-45 10-30 (S.T.).
NEW ALAHMBR
CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
TELEPHONE No. 2417.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT
A GREAT HOLIDAY ATTRACTION
OVER THE PHONE
By Max Linder
PICTURESQUE BRITTANY
Patheco'or Travel
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
Miss Pearl White
in
Pathe's Greatest and Best Serial
THE HOUSE OF HATE
Episodes 7th & 8th
TWO GUN GUSSIE
Comic by Luke
TIME—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p m. daily.
MATINEE—Every Sat. and Sun. at 5 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW—Every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.
"Always a Good Show."

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on 09 April, 2017

BACK FROM EXILE

RETURN OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

GREAT RECEPTION IN BOMBAY.

A great reception was accorded to the British Officers and British non-Commissioned Officers who arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by H. M. S. Dufferin from Suez. The Dufferin was berthed in front of No. 2 shed, Alexandra Dock precisely at 10 a.m., and long before this hour people of all sorts and conditions assembled at the dock to welcome the British warriors who for five months were prisoners-of-war in Kut and for two and a half years were prisoners-of-war in Turkey. They naturally looked supremely happy on their return. They all looked fit. Batches of prisoners have returned to England and the rest have come to India and have still to arrive. The lot who arrived yesterday are well-known both in Bombay and Poona. They were most cheerfully welcomed ashore by General Sir Michael Tighe, Commanding VI. Poona Division, Major-General Knight, commanding Bombay Brigade, General St. John, Mrs. Gaunt, wife of his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Colonel and Mrs. Barnado, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent, and the Flag-Lieutenant representing Admiral Gaunt, among a host of ladies, and a greater host of Civil, Military and Naval men.

No sooner the officers and men descended the gangway, than the staunch Band struck up "The Entry of the Gladiators," and this patriotic air was followed up with "A voyage on a troopship." The music was full of inspiration, but the hearts of all pulsated with joy when General Sir Michael Tighe detained the heroes on the wharf and communicated to them the message of the Commander-in-Chief which ran:—

"I extend to you the warmest welcome on your return to India, and congratulate you from my heart on the noble way you have upheld the traditions of the British Army, from the fortitude with which you endured the special hardships and sufferings you had to face."

Sir Michael Tighe continued:—Gentlemen,—The message will be appreciated throughout the country, for it truly describes the feeling of the fighting forces, and of the entire community. The effects of the battles in Mesopotamia and Palestine are the glorious episodes of Kut—which history will recall for all time. They were felt in India from where the greatest sorrow and the greatest sympatry was extended to you gallant men who had to endure long weary months of suffering, but we all knew that the honour of his Majesty's Army rested with our brave men. And the splendid way in which, during these weary months, you upheld the honour of the British Army, you have earned for you the affection and admiration of the entire nation. (Hear! Hear!).

MESSAGE FROM SIR GEORGE AND LADY LLOYD.

Then Major Arkwright of his Excellency the Governor's Staff read the following message to the repatriated officers and men who arrived in the Dufferin:—

"Lady Lloyd and I much regret that we are unable to be in Bombay to greet you, but we offer to all of you a warm welcome on your safe return and our congratulations upon the splendid contribution you have made to the Victory achieved.

"We rejoice to think that your long hardships and exile are happily ended and send you our best wishes for a Happy New Year."

The addresses of welcome over, a move was made to the crowded and beautifully decorated No. 2 Shed, where the Officers and Non-coms were lavishly entertained for an hour and a half.

Some of the British Officers were met by their wives in tears of joy, and shortly after the joyful meeting they motored away to the Taj Mahal Hotel and the Hotel Majestic. The British Warrant Officers and Ranks motored to the Cooperage Camp. The ladies of the Reception Committee of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, decided to present the officers with silver souvenir match-boxes, and the Warrant Officers and N. C. O.'s with copper Souvenir match boxes. The send-away stimulated rousing cheers for the heroes.

The following were the arrivals:—

Lieut.-Colonel Powell W. B., 2/7th Gurkhas.
Lieut. Clark A., N., 2/7th Gurkhas.
Lieut.-Colonel Newman C. W., 48th Pioneers.
Major Price H. W., S. and T
Major Davies H. W., S. and T.
Captain Herapath C. B., S. and T
Lieut. Lang A., S. and T
Lieut Ballin J., S. and T
Lieut. Fowles S., S. and T
Captain Startin J. S., R. A. M. C.
Captain Drake Brockman F. D., 7th Lancors.
Captain Potter L. R., Indian Army Attd. 22nd Punjabis.
Lieut. Keirnander O. G., 76th Punjabis.
Lieut. Gayer A. A., Indian Army Attd. S. and T.
Lieut.-Colonel Farmer W. C. R., R. G. A.
Lieut. Parsons R. G., R. G. A.
Lieut. Rogers G. W., Indian Army Attd. 76th Punjabis
Lieut. Taylor A. T., 117th Maharattas
Lieut. McConville J., Liverpool Regt., Attd. 34th Dvn. Sig. Co.
Lieut. Corley Smith M. L., 7th Rajputs.
Lieut. Andeen W. B., Indian Posts.
Conductor Coles R. F., S. and T.
Conductor Johnston G. A., S. and T.
Conductor Everard R., M. W. S.
Asst.-Surgeon Stewart H. N., I. S. M. D.
Asst.-Surgeon Duckworth E., I. S. M. D.
Asst.-Surgeon Aquino F., I. S. M. D.
Asst.-Surgeon Wells H. A. T., I. S. M. D.
British Ranks—S. and T. 10, 6th Amm.-Colonel R. F. A. 1, 8th Batty. R. F. A. 1, 63rd Batty. R. F. A. 1, 86th Coy. R. G. A. A. 1, 1st Ox. and Bucks 1, Mech Transport, 1, Anti Aircraft Searchlight Sects 1, 1st R. I. Regt. 1, Vol. Batty. R. F. A. 2, 82nd Batty. R. F. A. 2, 1st West Ridings 2, and 2nd Dorsets Regt. 2.

RELEASED PRISONERS OF WAR.

RETURN OF OFFICERS FROM TURKEY AND GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 28.

It is reported from Salonika that the following prisoners of war have returned from Turkey:—Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. R. Farmer; Majors Corlise, H. S. Cardew, W. F. C. Gilchrist, J. R. Peel; Captains L. H. G. Tenin Norring, K. R. Freeland, A. B. Floyd, A. Brown, D. A. Simmons, S. W. Miller, H. G. Waldraw, W. R. Bishop, W. W. Phillips, H. W. Spink, S. A. H. Hungerford, A. N. Gatherer, A. B. Thomson and W. S. Halliday.

It is reported that the following released prisoners had disembarked at Port Said on the 15th instant:—Captain R. C. Clifford, Conductor J. Quigley, and No. 2370, L. G. Burnell.

It is reported that Major M. Wylie, a released prisoner of war, left Holland on the 13th instant for repatriation.

It is reported by the British Red Cross Society that the following officers have been released and are in hospital and progressing satisfactorily:—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Moore and Captain A. D. Gunn.

It is reported further by the British Red Cross Society that the following prisoner has arrived at Emschede, Holland:—Lieutenant L. H. Forrest.

It is reported by the British Red Cross Society that the following officers died while prisoners of war at Yozgad of influenza:—Captains R. T. Sweet, and L. V. Hoyne Fox.

It is reported that the following have been released and taken over by the British at Constantinople:—Captain K. F. Freeland attached to Volunteer Artillery, Lieutenant H. H. M. Spink, Second Lieutenant J. L. Battey.

It is reported from Salonika that the following prisoners have returned from Turkey:—Brigadier-General H. D. Grier, Captains N. K. Bal, I.M.S., A. D. Gunn, C. T. Highett O'Donoghue, I.M.S., A. J. Shakishafte, N. Spooner, and C. E. M. Jones, Colonel H. O. Parr, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Moore, Lieutenants W. Barton, J. C. Battiry, W. R. Boyes, T. Campbell, C. P. Crawley, T. M. Jenkins Jones, R. E. Licky, E. C. Pantoweel, O. H. Little, R. C. Lowndes, L. W. H. Mathias, L. Murphy, R.A.M.C., H. E. Peacocke, W. W. Phillips, J. I. Reade, R. M. S. Pence and Major A. C. D. Thorne.

THE BURNING TENASSERIM.

PREPARED FOR SINKING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

RANGOON, Dec. 28.

The Henderson steamer Tenasserim is still burning. The reserve supply of coal having apparently been reached by the flames from the oil on Friday morning, she was safely towed from the position she has occupied since before the fire to below the Radole bank, where she is clear of all shipping and is on shallow water, so that if she sinks she will be recovered. The removal was very skilfully carried out by the port officials with the aid of three tugs. The view is held that the Tennasserim when the fire is burnt out, may be fit to be towed to Calcutta for repairs.

BURMA EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

MEETING TO CONSIDER CRADDOCK'S SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

RANGOON, Dec. 28.

A meeting of the Burma branch of the European Association will be held on Monday 6th January, to consider the constitutional Reform Scheme for Burma and to sanction the presentation to the local Government of a note prepared by the Committee.

The second resolution to be proposed is that the members strongly advocate steps being taken by the Government of India to repatriate without delay after the conclusion of peace all enemy aliens resident or interned in India or Burma and that also enemy aliens be excluded from India and Burma for at least ten years after the war.

The London Chamber of Commerce has written to the Bengal Chamber for information as to future prospects in India for the sale of dried whole milk and dried skimmed milk and to indicate the names of firms interested in handling this product.

BACK FROM EXILE.

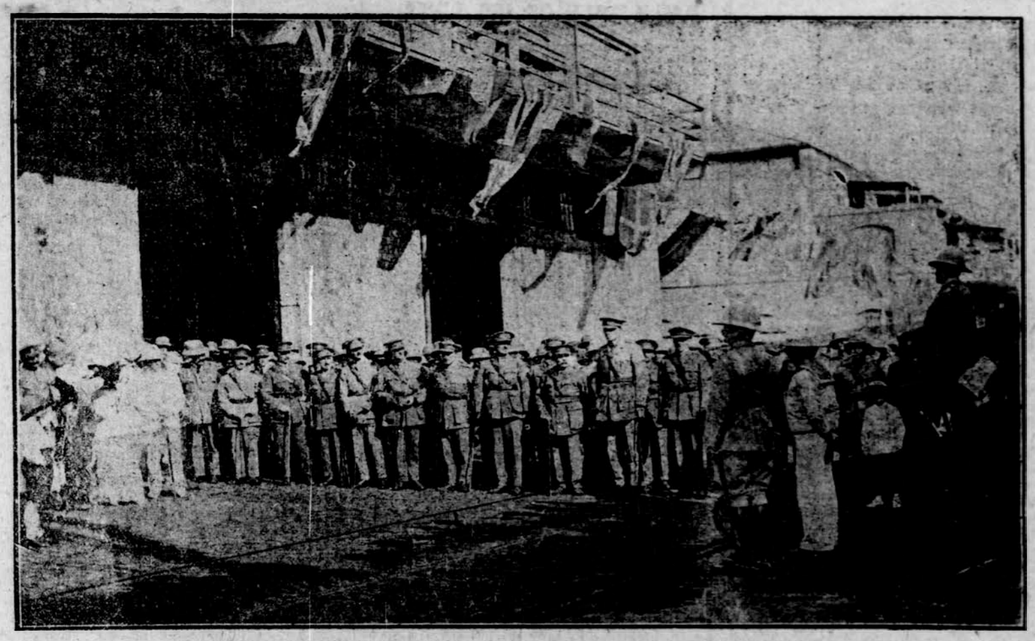

Photo by Fred. Mitchell.

THE BATCH OF BRITISH OFFICERS AND NON-COMS WHO ARRIVED YESTERDAY BY H. M. S. DUFFERIN.

GRIEVANCES OF PROOF EXAMINERS IN GOVT. CENTRAL PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Having read from time to time in your valuable and outspoken columns about the grievances of employees of various departments, Government, railway and mercantile, particularly that much neglected though most useful body of men known as clerks and others in kindred capacities, your sympathy for every good cause has permitted of the ventilation by a correspondent of one of the grievances of employees of the Government Central Press. Under the regime of the present Manager, to whom Government have entrusted the welfare and contentment of a very large body of employees, things are not going well. And I am afraid many more will leave and go, as during the last two years over a dozen Examiners have already resigned. In the first place, though we have to be thankful for the grant of war allowance as a correspondent "hard hit" stated, a part of which has been ordered as compulsory contribution to war loans. Even the pay of the Proof Examiners is anything but adequate and beating for men whose work is both onerous and responsible, especially in the case of those drawing from Rs. 20 up to Rs. 50 whose increment is only rupee one per annum! And this is what has been called a revision of pay! This revision was sanctioned about 8 to 10 years ago. Besides no overtime is paid to them, another exception to the general rule in other Government presses. Yet another grievance is that with regard to time-scale of pay, introduced in all the clerical establishments, which the Manager holds as not applicable to Proof Examiners, saying it is a technical branch. It is, Sir, a rule of Government that the term "clerical" is understood to mean all ministerial appointments and without even that explanation there can be no, and ought never to be any, doubt as to the eligibility of Proof Examiners for the benefit of the time-scale, whose occupation is purely clerical. The same difficulty arose over the same argument when the grant of local allowance a few years ago was sanctioned and Government decreed that the term clerical should be interpreted to mean all ministerial servants and hence Proof Examiners became entitled to it. All Government offices have adopted the time-scale of pay for their employees except the Reading Department of the Government Central Press. If he had any further doubts *re* the grant of time-scale pay to these servants the above precedent solves the difficulty once and for all. I think, Sir, the case of the Government Central Press, though one of the hardest worked and poorly paid and most useful department, leaves much to be desired at the hands of Government.—Yours, etc.

FACTA.

December 27th, 1918.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—No sooner did the City of Bombay escape from Influenza than it was caught by Cholera. The daily number of deaths is nearly three hundred which is no doubt a shocking instance. Nothing but cleanliness is first required for controlling such diseases which arise from inattention to sanitation. Hotels, inns doubtless play some part in spreading this disease. Some of the Hotels are so dirty and carelessly set-up that a kind of evil odour spreads around them which is itself a danger to public health. Hotels and such like shops, where much of our poor populace feed, must be carefully inspected. The inn-keepers care for their money and not generally for the benefit of their customers. Such practice should at once be changed, then the diseases of different kinds will themselves disappear. "To prevent is better than to cure". Better to remove the causes of diseases than to establish free dispensaries when the number of sick and dead is increased. I hereby humbly suggest that a Special Commission should be appointed by the Municipal authorities or by Government to look into Hotels and inns closely and thus save the public from and thus save the public from germs of death,—Yours, etc.,

G. M. VAIDYA.

CHILDREN'S SPORTS AND CHRISTMAS FREE.

The Kanara Catholic Association Sporting Club organised and held children's sports and Christmas Tree on Thursday last in the grounds of the St. Ignatius' School, Jacob Circle. There was a large gathering of children, their parents and relations. Among those present were the Hon. Capt. Dr. and Mrs. C. Fernandes, Rev. Fathers Heiglin and Sarding. When the sports which were enthusiastically indulged in by the children, were over, the whole gathering retired to the school hall, where refreshments were served.

Mr. M. Aranha, Assistant Presidency Postmaster, made a short speech appropriate to the occasion, after which, Mrs. Fernandes presented the prizes to the proud winners and the contents of the Christmas Tree Lucky Box to the children, who went home happy and contented late in the evening.

BLACKMAN'S BURDEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly give a corner to the following matter in your esteemed journal.

This year on account of the difficulty of accommodating all office establishments of the Government of India Secretariats moving down to Delhi in the temporary work area, some of the men both European and Indian have been allotted quarters at Raisina. The types of quarters intended for the European and Indian clerks are so widely different that they are at first sight comparable to palaces and huts respectively. It is understood that this difference in type was decided on to answer the wishes of a few of the Indian clerks who desired it out of their religious or social disabilities, privacy and certain other conveniences. There are, however, a very large number of us who are used to airy and ventilated rooms built on the model of those intended for the European clerks and who had expressed a decided preference for them. Although in reason their wishes should have been met, they do not now wish to quarrel with the desire which resulted in building the present unsatisfactory type of quarters. What we really object to now is the general untidiness of the quarters and the inferiority of the furniture supplied to us. The scoring of most of the quarters is *kutcha* and after a few days' use it is broken in several places and with the sand coming out it is impossible inspite of all efforts to keep the rooms clean. And these are to be the permanent quarters for the Indian clerks of the Government of India! The authorities seem to have sacrificed every consideration that makes for comfortable living in order to secure an imposing frontage. Suffice it to say that in every respect these quarters are decidedly inferior to the temporary quarters for Indian clerks at Timarpur, and those who brought about this consummation are to be devoutly thanked for their care of the hard-worked and unfortunate Indian clerk. They have perhaps every reason to congratulate themselves on the manner in which these quarters have been built and the success of their endeavours. That is however their own business. How terrible is the suffering and humiliation of the poor clerk and his family who for years have been accustomed to keep their person and surroundings scrupulously clean in this orgy of dust and dirt we leave it to you and to your numberless readers to imagine. Another nuisance is the manner in which the kitchen is built. This is placed in such a fashion that the smoke gets into the sitting room, suffocates the people using it and makes it entirely uninhabitable at certain hours of the day.

The next is about the furniture. We append a list of articles supplied to the European and Indian clerks.

European.—4 chairs; 1 dining table; 1 writing table; 3 chests of drawers; easy chairs; 4 newar beds with mattresses; 3 sets of commodes; durries for the floor; curtains for the windows and doors and several other knick-knacks; 2 dressing tables; fine big hat stands; one kitchen table; 2 meat safes; 3 almirahs.

Indian.—6 chairs of the most flimsy type; 3 tables of the same kind; 4 rope beds; 2 cupboards; 1 rack; 4 wall brackets of the cheapest pattern.

At present the lowest paid European clerk on Rs. 70 gets much better furniture and on a more lavish scale than is supplied to the highest paid Indian clerk on Rs. 500! The latter gets chairs and tables of such a flimsy type that they get damaged very soon and is given rope beds which are generally used by chaprassies and menials of that class. His European confrere on the other hand gets newar beds and mattresses in addition. As a matter of fact his quarters are replete with all modern requisites for comfortable living, his rooms are lighted by electricity and he lives like a prince in a palace. These are facts which no one can conceal. Any public spirited Indian who desires to look into the matter will at once be struck with the despicable manner in which the poor Indian clerk is treated.

What makes this iniquitous treatment the more galling is the fact that the European clerk pays not a single pie more in the shape of rent than what is recovered from the Indian clerk drawing the same rate of pay. And the money for hiring this class of man go much better than Indians is got out of the Indian tax payer! You will agree that this is adding insult to injury. Moreover the Eurasian whose superiority most often lies in sporting an European name only passes for a European and lords it over those who are so far above him. This difference is manifested even in the matter of the conveyance which has been arranged for taking the clerks to the Imperial Secretariat buildings. We fervently hope that the whole of India will raise a united voice against the treatment accorded to a class of their countrymen who have through good report and bad, through years of hardship and trouble, of fortune and adversity and through the terribly anxious four years of war have served Government with a single minded devotion and loyalty.—Yours, etc.

"THE INDIAN CLERKS OF RAISINA."

Delhi, Dec. 24.

THE BUSINESS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A propos of the circular issued by Mr. G. Milne of the Indian Civil Service Association, Behar and Orissa to its members on the "irksomeness" of the "Reforms," the following from the present Secretary of State will be an effective answer to these "servants." Mr. Montagu, as Under-Secretary of State, said in the course of the Budget speech of 1913:—

"I will say that unless you can send the best men selected by the most suitable tests, animated by the highest traditions, proceeding—this is the important point—to India confident of their choice of a permanent career and of the good will of and fair treatment by the British people in whose name they are going to administer, you will lose and you will deserve to lose, the hold of the British people upon the affection of the Indian people. In saying that I am not referring for one moment to those few, very few, civil servants who regret the good old days when they were sent out to govern the people, who were content to be governed and lament the fact that they have now to co-operate with the people and the Government of India. With all respect and all recognition for their services in the past, *we do not want those men in India.* After all, what did we go to India for? If the people of India have not made any progress under British Rule, if the problems of the Government are still to-day what they were a hundred years ago or in the days of Lord Clive, then I think we have failed in our justification. Nor do we want to listen for one moment to those men who tell us that they do not like the educated Indian, and that the educated Indian does not like us. If the educated Indian has faults or shortcomings, different from or greater than the faults of the educated Englishman, these faults are the faults of the education which we have given them.

"Even if it can be said against us that there are some educated Indians who do not like us, do not sympathise with us, do not believe in our motives, I think that there is no necessity to be dismayed. Our part, difficult and worthy, is to bring the educated Indian on to our side, and to go on helping him in order that he may help us, or to ask him to help us in order that we may go on helping him. The problem of India is not a problem of material advance or increasing prosperity. It is not a problem of new schools and University buildings. It is not a problem of new hospitals and Government Houses. *It is a problem of Government* and of co-operation, of giving to the Indian increasing opportunity in the country which is his own and increasing assistance in the development of his capacity for local Government and administration."—Yours, etc.,

Ratnagiri, Dec. 28.

C.

(Continued from Column 6.)

"The Chronicle" of Friday last. Was it pressure or persuasion on the part of the authorities or was the sudden conversion motived by prudential consideration? It might, however, be of use for him to learn that his confreres in Ahmedabad cheerfully undergo sacrifices for loyalty to their convictions, the latest instances in point being Mr. Piaremal Chensukhdas and Mr. Mohal Lalji who were fined Rs. 150 and Rs. 52 respectively for declining to make the entries required in time.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

The interpellations of Mr. Vallabhbhoy J. Patel, at the local Municipal Council revealed the amazing happy-go-lucky methods of the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Master who pigeon-holed the correspondence in connection with the Government grant of Rs. 3,75,000 received two years ago and but for the interpellation the grant would have lapsed for both the Municipal Board and the President were apparently blissfully ignorant of the correspondence. Another interpetation elicited the fact that one honorary Magistrate, Khan Bahadur Hussamkhan Dhanekhan had not regularly paid the Municipal water-tax since 1913-14 and although five distress warrants were issued against the Khan Bahadur, he still owed Rs. 274-12 to the Municipality. The amounts in arrears total Rs. 2,603-14-7, the Collector, the Commissioner of the Northern Division, the District Treasure Superintendent being some of the debtors to the Municipality.

DISTRESS IN GUZERAT.

SUSPENSION OF LAND REVENUE DEMANDED.

RELIEF BY NON-OFFICIAL AGENCIES.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 28.

A Committee of the Mandvi Agricultural Association conducted a painstaking inquiry into the condition of the crops in the villages and came to the conclusion that whereas the crops have totally failed in some villages, the net outturn in others is less than four annas in the rupee. In view of the all-round agricultural depression the Association has just addressed a letter to the Collector of Surat to the effect that the cultivators, view with considerable apprehension the prospect of the first instalment of the land revenue which falls due on January 5th. The attention of the Collector is drawn to the intolerable hardship entailed by the total failure of the crops and unless prompt measures are taken either suspending or postponing land revenue collections and to open relief works, such as the utilisation of the water of the Tapti river for irrigation purposes which would mitigate the evils of periodic famines, the farmers would find it exceedingly hard to tide over their difficulties. If the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 32,000 for distribution as tagavi to enable the cultivators of the Olpad Taluka to purchase fodder, the need for such a concession in addition to the suspension of the land revenue is imperatively called for in the Mandvi Taluka.

AHMEDABAD CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

Meanwhile, the public-spirited citizens of Ahmedabad are organising meetings and in a spirit that laughs at impossibilities a famine relief committee of eighty-two social workers have applied themselves to the labour of love, with the result that the executive committee of twenty collected the following subscriptions within a few days of their inception: Mr. and Mrs. Amratal Sarabhai, Rs. 50,000; Messrs. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai and Manibhai Dalpatbhai, Rs. 10,000; Messrs. Kasturbhai and Himabhai Trikamlal, Rs. 7,000; Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai, Rs. 5,000; Mr. and Mrs. Sakarbai Jamnadas, Rs. 2,000; Mr. and Mrs. Purshottam Hargovind, Rs. 2,100; Mr. Bhikabhai, Rs. 1,000; Mr. D. N. Ramuja, Rs. 1,200; Dr. Dhanjishaw Ankleseria, and sons, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad, Rs. 2,000; Mr. and Mrs. Krishnalal Nrisinhlal, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Jivanlal Vrijrai Desai, Bar-at-Law, Rs. 800; Mr. Navalshankar Nrisinhprasad, Rs. 650; Mr. Mulchand Asharam, Rs. 650; Mr. Kalidas Lalbhai, Rs. 751; Mr. P. V. Mehd, Rs. 500; etc. The Executive Committee have adopted the rules framed a sub-committee for supplying food-grains to the indigent population in the Taluka and a sum of Rs. 20,000 was set aside for the establishment of cheap grain-shops. A sub-committee was next organised for the purpose of providing clothes for the barebacks; Mrs. Vidyagauri Nilkanth Mrs. Sharda Mehta and Ben Sulochana have volunteered to defray tailoring charges. A special sub-committee is charged with the duty of preparing a scheme for opening a poor-house for the infirm, and still another sub-committee is entrusted with the work of finding out suitable plots near. Ahmedabad where fodder-raising experiments could be conducted for the benefit of agriculturists, and inquiries are set on foot to ascertain whether feeding-stuffs could be raised on the beds of the Sabarmati. Finally, the executive committee have resolved to despatch one hundred thousand pounds of grass to Dholka for distribution among the Taluka villages, to say nothing of cheap supplies of food-stuffs offered to six hundred poor persons daily from the shop started in the Astodia square through the efforts of Messrs. Govardhandas Dakwala and Ramanlal Desai of Ahmedabad.

OTHER NON-OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.

While the citizens of Ahmedabad have evolved a comprehensive scheme of famine relief one wonders if the after-dinner oratory at the University Hall in Bombay on the 11th instant, overflowing with the apostolic zeal for the well-being of the famine-stricken in Kathiawar, has yielded any tangible result. If we judge from the hordes of people going to Bombay for finding work or for getting up subscriptions for the relief of cattle, the conclusion is irresistible that the policy of 'wait and see' is hugely overdone. A deputation from Dhoraji under Gondal and another from Kundla under Bhavnagar are already booked for Bombay, to enlist the sympathy of the humane citizens for the protection of milch and agricultural cattle. The Kundla Mahajan have already spent Rs. 10,000 in providing cheap grains for the poor over and above Rs. 100 they spend everyday for maintaining 300 cows and calves in the local *goshala*, and have not enough funds to go round. The High Priest of the Borah community has just instructed Mr. Hakimji Adamji of Morvi to open cheap grain-shops at Morvi, Takaru and Morpur for the benefit of impecunious Borahs.

NEW INCOME-TAX FORMS.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 26.

The facility with which Sardar Ishwardas J. Stora and eight other gentlemen overcame their indifferently concealed conscientious objections to filling in the new income tax forms is truly astonishing. The Sardar was the first to retrace his steps from the attitude he had previously taken up and sent back the form duly filled in twelve days before his comrades sent back theirs. What led them to reconsider their decision remains a psychological puzzle, which the Sardar conveniently omitted in his letter in

(Continued in Column 5.)

Economic & Financial Situation.

A WEEKLY REVIEW

The Indian Gold Standard Reserve.

The balance of the Indian Gold Standard Reserve on the 30th November, last, in England amounted to £35½ millions, and was held in the following form:—

Gold in India	Nil
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India at short notice	£ 6 mills
British and Colonial Government Securities	£ 26 mills
British Government securities since purchased	£ 3½ mills

The Note issue

The total amount of notes in circulation, according to the latest return, amounts to about 146 crores of rupees, and the distribution among the different circles is as follows:—

Bombay	48½ crores
Calcutta	38 crores
Madras	19 crores
Cawnpore	11½ crores
Rangoon	11 crores

The P per Currency Reserve.

The composition of the Paper Currency Reserve is as follows:—

	Crores of Rs.
Gold Coin and Bullion	19¾
Silver Coin	8¾
Silver Bullion Under Coinage	15
Silver Bullion held in the U. S. A. and in transit therefrom	9½
Securities held in India	10
Securities Held in England	83

The Minto Chair of Economics and the Calcutta University.

We understand, from a Calcutta paper, that Prof. Hamilton, the present occupant will resign the Minto chair next month and that the Senate of the Calcutta University are going to advertise widely in Europe, America, and Japan for a new professor of Economics. Therefore, "the Minto chair will probably be put into commission for a year. At the suggestion of the Government of India the Senate have recently appointed a committee of the following gentlemen, Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee, Sir Devaprasad Sarbhdikari, Professor. R. Seal, Mr. Shirras, and Mr. Wordsworth to consider the terms of the Minto professorship. This Committee will advise that experts be invited to contribute four treatises on economic problems which will be use to students reprived of lectures. A prize of Rs. 3,000 will be given for each accepted treatise of about 250 pages." The idea of offering prizes of Rs. 3,000 for a treatise is excellent and we would suggest to the Calcutta senate that the competitiin should be a real and open competition so that no kind of restriction, academic or other, should be imposed limiting or narrowing the field of candidates. Care should also be taken that extraneous considerations such as opinions, strength of language, etc., should not stand in the way of recognition of talent. As for the idea of advertising in foreign countries for a professorship in Indian economics, we have emphatically to declare that the decision of the Committee is bound to result in failures. Either the Committee may not get a competent man at all, for the salary they now offer, from abroad, or if they succeed in getting a competent man for a higher salary it is likely that his contribution to Indian economics may not materialise. Considering the magnitude, difficulty, and complexity of Indian economic problems and the vast unexplored regions with numerous unsolved fundamental issues on the one hand, and the stereotyped grooves in which even ablo economists of a particular country move, it is idle to expect any foreign economist to do real work in Indian economics.

Indian economic problems can only be solved by Indian economists, and it is the business of the Indian University authorities to do all in their power to appoint promising Indians to responsible positions, instead of hankering after sixth and seventh rate Englishmen or other foreigners. It is only by giving encouragement to Indian talent that a real and strong school of Indian economists can be formed to give undivided attention to this country's problems that have been so far neglected or superficially tackled. Instead of attaching undue importance to mere academic distinctions, as has been invariably the case in the past, the guiding consideration in the choice should be capacity to do research work, as evidenced by a previous publication of merit. This is the American system, and the Presidents of American Universities openly insert in their advertisements, a clause that no candidate without a publication to his credit need apply for a chair.

The Calcutta Senate would do well first to conduct a prize competition and select the ablest competitor for the chair. The subjects of treatises should deal with important branches of Indian economics such as "Indian Railway Problems", "The Indian Financial System", "The Indian Currency Question", "The Indian Banking System", "Indian Industries", "Indian Agriculture." Instructions should be given along with the conditions that the candidates should maintain a high standard, and to eliminate the inefficient, it should be made clear that the competitors must display a thorough and up-to-date knowledge of the subjects they handle, by digesting and using important available literature and official documents on the subjects, utilising leading statistical data, and instituting comparisons with the corresponding problems of the leading countries. Suitable hints and stipulations like these would easily show that only high-class work is wanted.

Incompetent Calcutta Professor and Government of India Chairs.

With regard to the Calcutta Minto professorship the wonder is why the present occupant who was found incompetent long ago, has been allowed to continue so far. When the Minto chair was established, it was laid down that the occupant, at the end of the first three-year term, should place the greater portion of the manuscript of a work on Indian economics, covering the whole ground, in the hands of the Syndicate, and that he could complete his full five-year term only if the Syndicate approved of the manuscript.

The first occupant of the chair, an Indian, failed to produce the manuscript and resigned at the end of three years. The next occupant, Professor Hamilton, was no better and the Senate called upon him to resign. Any self-respecting gentleman would have resigned under the circumstances as the honourable course left. But Professor Hamilton refused to do so and sat tightly. He offered silly excuses and made much of the three months' trip to Japan at the instance of the Government of India as if that prevented him from delivering the goods. Then he handed some notes of lectures pleading for delay. The Senate made up its mind to dispense with his services. At this stage Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee intervened and a compromise was arrived at. Mr. Hamilton was to write two treatises on the "Tariff Question" and the "State in Relation to Industries." More than a year has elapsed and Mr. Hamilton has neither produced the treatises nor vacated the chair. So far about Mr. Hamilton.

The Government of India established two chairs at Allahabad, and the present holders of the chairs came from England with a great deal of trumpeting. So far, notwithstanding their misdirected energy, neither of these two professors has made any substantial contribution to the study of Indian economics. One of them edits an economic journal that is always late by several months and contains a few humdrum articles, while the other is riding his hobby of the economic rent regarding land taxation to death.

The Semi-official Economic Conference.

The Bengal Economic Association, with Mr. Hamilton as the 'bosse,' arranged last January a purdah conference. One of its offspring is the so-called "Indian" Economic Association, which is supposed to be representative of economic thought and investigation in all parts of the country. This Association, it is said, is going to merge the two decaying and lifeless organs called "The Indian Economic Journal" (Allahabad), edited by Prof. Jevons and the "Bengal Economic Journal", edited by Messrs. Hamilton and Coyajee, into one.

Under the auspices of this All-India Association an economic conference will be held at Bombay from December 30th to January 1st. The Joint Honorary Secretaries of this Conference are Prof. Jevons and Prof. Hamilton of Calcutta fame. We have reason to believe that this Conference has the support of the bureaucracy and that first class travelling allowance is granted to several of the persons who take part.

Eighteen papers are to be read. Some are historical, and several deal with isolated aspects of Indian agriculture and cooperation. The minor problems receive attention whereas the major and topical ones are ignored. For instance, there is not a single paper on any aspect of the Railway Question which is now a topic of burning interest. Banking is also absent in the list. The various topics dealt with by the Industrial Commission are equally avoided except one paper curiously entitled "Finance of Economic Development" by Prof. Jevons. Any one of these three important and burning topics is enough to engage the attention of one full session of a conference and eighteen papers cannot deal with it effectively. But this wonderful conference does not find such subjects as well as others like Indian Finance suitable for its deliberation.

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272-277, Hornby Road, Fort.
opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

A CALENDAR FOR 1919.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The following sentence representing a calendar for the year 1919, would be interesting to your readers.

"India is to obtain many a chance for liberty owing to advance."

Every word in this abovementioned sentence stands for every month of 1919 in order, e.g., the 4th word, "obtain," stands for the 4th month, April. Now "obtain" has got six letters. This means that the first Sunday of that month falls on the 6th of that month. Moreover this sentence exactly suits the present political condition of India.—We beg etc.

D. R. BILLIMORIA.
J. K. SAHER,
J. S. SOOI.

Students, J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage, Bombay, Dec. 27.

A VICIOUS SYSTEM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the Saturday issue of your well-known paper, to my utter sorrow, I read an account about the strangulation of a child near Parel. I shall feel greatly obliged if you will allow me some space in your paper to give my ideas regarding this curse under which India is groaning.

The chief sources of these child-murders are two, viz., widows and prostitutes. It is quite natural that in a big city like Bombay, there is no want of both. The presence of the former is more or less attributable to natural causes, but the existence of the latter is a disgrace to our civilization and is the master-key which opens the portals of immorality.

Widows who have no means of subsistence or who are too feeble to check their natural passions, fall to evil practices. The fruits of these illicit unions generally meet with death, simply because the widows fear the great monster, namely caste. It is not the fault of widows mainly. The system which inspires them to commit murders, is the system of laws framed by caste's prohibiting widow-remarriage. So long as such laws are not abolished we can't expect such evils to die out and the category of such murders will ever swell. I sincerely wish that some of the leading reformers will take to heart this question and will spare no pains to root out this evil.—Yours, etc.,

V. P. VAISHNAV.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

DAILY TOLL OF 100 LIVES.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

Cholera continues to exact a heavy toll of life in the city, daily claiming nearly a hundred victims. During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday there were no less than 131 fresh attacks and 98 deaths from cholera as against 114 and 99 during the preceding twenty-four hours. The total mortality on Friday was 276 which shows an increase of 24 over that of Thursday and of 179 over that of the corresponding period of last year. The total mortality in the different wards of the city was as follows on Friday:—

Fort Ward	21
Mandvi Ward	20
Bhuleshwar Ward	52
Girgaum Ward	41
Byculla Ward	56
Parel Ward	30
Mahim Ward	31
Harbour, dock, railways and homeless	1
Hospitals	24

During the week ending 6 a.m. on Saturday the total mortality was 1,601. Of these there were 579 deaths from cholera.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

97 DEATHS FROM CHOLERA ON SATURDAY.

There were 123 attacks (including two imported cases) and 97 deaths from Cholera in Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Sunday, as compared with 131 attacks and 98 deaths during the previous 24 hours. The total mortality from all causes on Saturday was 264, as compared with 276 of Friday and 86 on 28th December 1917 and 83 on the corresponding day of 1916. There were three attacks and one death from small-pox, but none from plague, on Saturday.

HINDU INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE BILL.

SUPPORT FROM IGATPURI PUBLIC.

(From a Correspondent.)

A public meeting of the citizens of Igatpuri was held last week in the hall of tthe Municipal School to support the Hon. Mr. Patel's Inter-Caste Marriage Bill. Mr. R. G. Pradhan, pleader of Nasik and editor, "Bharata-Sevaka," was in the chair. The hall was fully crowded, and about twenty Hindu ladies were present. The following resolution was passed:—

"That in the opinion of the citizens of Igatpuri in public meeting assembled, the Hon. Mr. Patel's Inter-Caste Marriage Bill is a good useful and necessary measure, calculated to promote the progress of the Hindu Community in particular, and of Indians in general. This meeting give a most hearty support to the Bill and appeals to the Government of India and the Indian Legislative Council to pass it into law."

The resolution was respectively proposed and seconded in very impressive speeches by Swami Sacchidanand and Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, who had specially come down from Bombay. It was supported by Messrs. S. V. Udipikar, Multanmal Nanooram, Madhavrao Jahagirdar and Mr. Sambhu Yesu Mahar. Mr. S. M. Khawu, railway engineer, a Mahomedan gentleman supported the Bill as one who felt deeply interested in the question of Hindu social reform.

The President then requested those who were opposed to the Bill to state their views. Messrs. Shiv Narayan and R. S. Pradhan spoke against the Bill. Their objections were answered by Pandit Balkrishna Sharma. Mr. Kadam of Kolhapur, who had come specially for the meeting, exhorted the Hindus to suport the Bill. The President then put the resolution to the vote and it was carried unanimously, the two gentlemen mentioned above having withdrawn their opposition.

Two other resolutions were passed expressing thanks to the Hon. Mr. Patel and authorizing the President to communicate the resolution to the Government of India, the Local Government, the Collector, the Hon. Mr. Patel and other members of the Indian Legislative Council. The President briefly considered some objections raised to the Bill and appealed to the people not to be misled by such false cries as 'Hinduism in dinger,' 'Mixture of Varnas' and so forth raised in such organs of social reaction as the "Kesari" and the "Sanjava." The proceedings were marked throughout by the utmost order and decorum.

A CALCU TA SUPPORT.

(From a Correspondent.)

At a crowded public meeting of Hindus, held at Paikpara, Calcutta, on Wednesday under the presidency of Dr. Bepinbehari Brahmachari, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, a resolution strongly supporting Hon. Mr. Patel's Inter-Caste Marriage Bill was unanimously adopted. About five hundred persons were present, amongst whom were noticed a few Bengal literary celebrities.

RELAXATION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

(Associated Press.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

DELHI, Dec. 28.

To-day's Gazette of India contains detailed information, so far as it has been received in India, regarding relaxations of import and export restrictions in the United Kingdom. No change is made regarding trading with enemy countries.

BABU SURENDRA NATH'S SELF-DETERMINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Hon. Babu Surendra Nath, in his Presidential address in the Empire Theatre last month, sang the praises of the Reform Scheme, which he called "Epoch-Making" and "a pillar of smoke by day and a column of light by night", and expressed his emphatic opinion to accept it, without caring in the least, whether any changes, demanded by the Indian people, be carried out or not. Though he tries to make out, that the Moderates have welcomed the scheme and are willing to have it as it is, the resolutions of the All-India Moderate (Purdah) Conference betray him. They express the verdict, that certain changes in the scheme are "essential" and certain other changes are "necessary" in the scheme. But Babu Banerjea and the "Times" (Bombay) persist in saying that the position of the Moderates is not the position expressed in the very resolutions of their Conference. If that was so, Babu Banerjea would have better said to the Conference: "Look here, the resolutions are not binding on me; I do not consider the changes 'essential' or 'necessary'. I am a 'Seceder', so far as the resolutions are concerned." The leader-writer of the "Times" is racking his brains to save the Moderates by abusing the Congress leaders to his heart's content. The same writer calls the Congress leaders—men like Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sastri, Gandhi, Hassan Imam, Raja of Mahmudabad and others, deaf and blind. It has been his business to vilify our national leaders.

Before the advent of Sir Stanley Reed to the Boree Bunder *gadi*, "Times of India" abused Sir Pherozeshah Mehta (whom it now extols and brings in every petty controversy), to its heart's content. It attacked and vilified the great lion of the Bombay Presidency in such an outrageous manner just ten years ago, that the late Mr. Gokhale (whom also the "Times" ceaselessly invokes to its aid), as the president of a monster meeting of the citizens of Bombay, had to expose the subtle and insidious attacks of the Boree Bunder oracle on the uncrowned King of Bombay. This paper—owing perhaps to the absence of its chief now and then—has again taken up the nefarious task of abusing our National leaders to serve its own seifish purpose.

The Indian public is sufficiently awake, to take at its true worth the unworthy antics of the Old Woman of Boree Bunder, and treat with due contempt the stupid attacks of the paper on the Indian national leaders, whom the people rightly respect for their services to the Motherland. These unworthy antics of the Boree Bunder oracle ought not to deceive veterans like Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Babu Surendra Nath. The game of *divide et impera* is recently exposed by Dr. Clark (the Chairman of the British Congress Committee), who says that there is nothing to accept or to reject at present. He appeals, in a letter to his friend, Sir D. E. Wacha, for unity, so that the enemies of Indian aspirations may not take undue advantage of our internal differences. Babu Banerjea perversely reasons in his paper, that "Unity is no good. I will have *my* Self-Determination." He will not help, it seems, Indian people to have *their* Self-Determination.—Yours, etc.,

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was glad to note Mr. Lalljee's letter in your issue of the 27th, but Mr. Lalljee mistakes my intention. I remarked that I would be glad to know what Mr. Lalljee had patented simply because I am thirsty for knowledge on the subject; no cynicism was intended. I have addressed a private letter to Mr. Lalljee and handed this to your office with a request that it should be forwarded to Mr. Lalljee as I am very desirous of meeting that gentleman. After reading his letter I am no wiser as to exactly what he has done. I hope that he will write to me and lighten my darkness.

And now to-day Mr. R. J. Vakil favours us with his account. But he, also, appears to have been a little misinformed. "Dr. Turner had nothing to do with the matter. *Professor* Turner of the V. J. Technical Institute had a good deal to do with it; he is not a Government chemist. Mr. Vakil says that the initiative came entirely from Government. Not quite correct. I have looked up my old file and I find a copy of a letter from the Collector of Bombay to Government. In this letter (1914) it is stated that Professor Turner suggests the manufacture of Magnesium Chloride by way of the solution of magnesite in hydrochloric acid, but Mr. J. Leonard Bawen points out that there is no hydrochloric acid plant in Bombay, and there would be a serious delay in erecting such a plant. And Mr. Bowen further points out that at Aden there is a great mass of residues obtained from the mother liquor of the regular process of manufacturing salt; he suggests that some of this be brought to Bombay and the Magnesium Chloride contained in it extracted by lixiviation and purified by fractionation; he suggests also that wherever else salt is made from sea-water and natural brines there may be found similar masses of crude Magnesium Chloride and he suggests that the Salt Department might make enquiries. Thus, it is established that the enquiry was made by the Collector of Bombay, and the pointers towards the establishment o fthe manufacture came from Prof. Turner and Mr. Bowen. At a later time, Prof. Turner went to Cutch and examined several deposits of Bittern. He made certain reports on the subject, and out of a series of experiments made in the Dharavi Salt Agars, Mr. Bowen made a general advisory report to the Salt Department. These were the beginnings of the matter.

There is no paying quantity of Potash in the Kharaghoda Bittern, nor in Bittern derived from sea-water at Bombay. There is an enormous supply of Potash in Eritrea and it is hardly worth while to laboriously extract the minute quantities available in the Water Hyacinth.—Yours, etc.,

AD REM.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

SESSION IN BOMBAY.

An Indian Economic Conference will be held in the University Senate Hall, Bombay, to-day, to-morrow and New Year's Day. The following is a list of the speakers and the papers to be read:—

Monday, December 30th, morning session, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.—Prof. P. Anstey (Chairman), address of welcome; Prof. V. G. Kale (Fergusson College, Poona), "A study in village economics"; Dr. H. Mann D.Sc. (Agricultural College, Poona), "First investigations into the efficiency of Indian agricultural labour"; Mr. E. Molony, I.C.S. (Commissioner, Agra Division), "Economy in the use of water for irrigation"; Mr. N. C. Mehta, I.C.S. (Gorakhpur), "The structural significance of an Indian village."

Afternoon Session.—3 p.m. to 5 p.m.: Mr. R. B. Ewbank (Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency), "The co-operative movement and the present famine"; Prof. J. C. Coyajee, (Presidency College, Calcutta), "Some lines of co-operative progress"; Mr. J. Sammadar, (Patna College), "Some practical side of co-operation."

Tuesday, December 31st:—Morning session, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.—Prof. Stanley Jevons (University of Allahabad), "Finance of economic development"; Prof. C. D. Thomson (Ewing Christian College, Allahabad), "Modern mercantilism in India"; Prof. Shankar P. Bhargav (St. John's College, Agra), "India and Imperial Preference"; Prof. Brij Narain, "The gold exchange system—how it led to the rise of prices before the war and how it broke down during the war."

Afternoon session, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.—Meeting to discuss and decide on the constitution of the Indian Economic Association, to be followed by a social gathering.

Wednesday, January 1st, morning session 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.—Prof. C. J. Hamilton (University of Calcutta): Mr. E. V. Sundaram Reddi (Honorary Secretary, Ryotwar Landholders' Association, Madras), "Distribution of agricultural holdings"; Mr. J. P. Srivastava (University of Allahabad), "Labour supply from Allahabad and its adjoining districts"; Prof. P. C. Bose (St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh), "The rural life in Chotanagpur"; Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar (Maharaja's College, Trivandrum), "Fuel economy with special reference to Southern India."

Afternoon session, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.—The Rev. H. W. Lyons (Christian College, Indore), "The relation of the economic departments of Indian Colleges to the problems of Indian economics"; Prof. P. C. Basu (Holkkar College, Indore), "The earliest agricultural organization in India and its methods"; Prof. Balkrishna (Gurukul University, Bijnor), "Economics in ancient India."

NOMINATED MEMBERS ON HYDERABAD MUNICIPALITY

A PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNMENT ACTION.

The following resolutions were passed at a recent meeting of the citizens of Hyderabad:—

"That this meeting of the citizens of Hyderabad is of opinion that the Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay assigning one-third seats to the nominated members in the new Municipality is contrary to the principles of Local Self-Government and is against the latest pronouncement of the Imperial Government on the question and is unnecessary in view of the adequate representation having been given to the Mahomedan community.

"This meeting therefore is of opinion that there should be no nominated members in the Hyderabad Municipality."

"That this meeting of the citizens of Hyderabad strongly resents the following unwarranted and unjustified remarks of Messrs. Carter and Gibson published in the last administration report, which amount to a wholesale condemnation of the public of Hyderabad. This meeting is also of opinion that the attack on the Sub-Civil Courts of Hyderabad is an attempt to interfere with the smooth and impartial administration of justice and deserves the severest condemnation.

"This meeting therefore requests the Government of Bombay to take the necessary action in the matter."

OBJECTIONABLE REMARKS.

The following are the remarks in the administration report to which exception was taken at the meeting:—

"Litigation continues. The impossible requirements of the average legalist, the strength of the bonds of street brotherhood, the credulity of those willing to believe anything of a conscienceless public body continue to result in a steady procession of lost cases. The restrictions of civil procedure go far to defeat the operations of the generous provisions of the Municipal Act. The latest dictum is that land management and land sale rules are *ultra vires*. A more extraordinary proposition cannot be conceived.

"The subordinate Civil Courts still display eccentric partiality for those who apply for injunctions against the Committee, and injunctions are still issued without discrimination. The most recent instance is still *sub judice* and so comment is withheld."

ARMY WELCOME FUND.

RS. 2,85,000 COLLECTED TO DATE.

(Associated Press.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

KARACHI, Dec. 21.

The subscriptions received by the Army Welcome Fund have amounted to Rs. 285,000. The latest list included rupees one lakh from the Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund and Rs. 25,000 from Mr. Jehangir Kothari, O.B.E., the Parsi gentleman, who invested Rs. 25,00,000 in the Indian War Loan on the last day.

A large building is being erected at the rest camp for the entertaining of the returning troops and elaborate arrangements are also being made at Kesmari.

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

PEOPLE'S ONE RUPEE FUND.

The following subscriptions are acknowledged:—

Panachand Dipchand Manekchand	...	...	5
Bhaidass Nichhabhai Desai	...	...	2
Abuvala Bros.	...	...	3
Mogulram H. Mehta	...	...	2
Haribhai R. Desai	...	...	2
An Artist	...	...	1
Sarkandrao L. Bhat	...	...	1
N. F. Chinoy	...	...	25
M. H. Shah	...	...	1
T. M. Vias	...	...	1
Two Sympathisers	...	...	2

Mr. V. A. Desai, Hon. Secretary of the Jinnah People's Memorial Hall Fund, acknowledges the following donations:—

	Rs.
"A Sympathiser", through Mr. C. J. Parekh	10
A "Wedded Homeruler", through Home Rule League	25
Through Miss Desai from Mr. G. D. Kulkarni	11

TACTICS AT THE TOWN HALL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. L. R. Tairsee's letter in your issue of the 27th December makes it necessary for me to clear the misunderstanding it creates. He suggests that I had a share in bringing mill-hands to the meeting of the requisitionists and attempts to strengthen the impression by referring to my meeting Mr. Pettigara, "friend of Mr. Tairsee and another C. I. D. Officer", whose name I learn from Mr. Tairsee's letter. The fact is, however, that I was waiting for a tram to go to Madhavbaug, when Mr. Tairsee met me. My acquaintance with Mr. Pettigara was so slight that he did not know my name even. On the strength of this Mr. Tairsee bases his conclusions. If I had brought a number of mill-hands or had the business to help the police, I could not and would not also have been away from the Town Hall before doors were opened. If my casual conversation with Mr. Pettigara is to be taken as a proof of my helping the police, what should be the natural conclusion from my spending a long time in company with Messrs Mavji Govindji and Mr. Omar Sobani and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas? If I was seen in the footpath near the Mint or in the Elphinstone Gardon before 9 a.m., both among the supporters and the opponents of the meeting it is no wonder; as I was only one of those many who had gone there through curiosity to know what happens, and none should presume from this that I was supporting the police. If anybody has a curiosity to know what I did after 3 p.m. I have only to state that after 3 p.m. I entered the Town Hall and occupied a seat on the platform where I was up to the time of the meeting. All this will be sufficient to let people know that I had no share in management of the meeting or in helping the police. Other questions to which some of your correspondents refer, are irrelevant and need not be answered. I am perfectly certain that the voters in D Ward from which I intend to stand as a candidate for the municipal election will judge for themselves and will support only those candidates who have sincerity and ability for the municipal work and who are studying closely the municipal questions of the day. And attempts to influence their opinion by misinterpreting my conduct are ungenerous and will be futile.—Yours, etc.,

T. A. KULKARNI.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was one of those who attended the Town Hall from early morning on the memorable 11th December. I pity Mr. T. A. Kulkarni who has not the courage to stand by his convictions even though he espoused a lost cause. I was an Anti-Requisitionist. Mr. T. A. Kulkarni was an old colleague of mine with Mr. Ratilal G. Munsiff in the Congress of 1915. We were at the head of Congress Volunteers.

At about 3 p.m., I saw Mr. T. A. Kulkarni in the Town Hall passing by the midway of the Hall. He recognised me, stopped and shook hands with me. I asked him to sit with me. He told me that he wanted to go to the platform as he was on the side of the requisitionists.

Mr. Chhaganlal Nanavaty the Secretary of the Humanitarian League, who was sitting by my side, can vouchsafe for what I say. The respect which I had for Mr. Kulkarni has vanished, not because he was a Requisitionist but because has not the courage of his convictions to stand by his action.—Yours, etc.,

APABHAI C. AMIN.

Madhavashram, Dec. 27.

[This correspondence is now closed—Editor 'B. C.']

STEAM VESSELS FOR INDIA.

BRITISH SHIPYARDS WILLING TO UNDERTAKE CONSTRUCTION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

The Secretary of State has sent the following telegram to the Government of India, Army Department:—

Owing to the altered military situation more space is available in Home shipyards for other than naval work. If vessels for marine or river service or dredgers are urgently required, I suggest demands be made at once stating the degree of urgency. Time would be saved and supply facilitated if designs of existing vessels could be followed subject to any needful minor alterations. The Building of the Clive and the Lawrence is proceeding.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Magnificent Detective Drama

Thousands of spectators on Saturday and Sunday last saw the Superb Pathe Photo-play

"THE HILLCREST MYSTERY"

(5 parts—6000 feet).

and they were simply charmed with it.

Mrs. VERNON CASTLE.

the celebrated Pathe' Star, enchanted them all by her Splendid Acting, her daring feats of driving and skating, her matchless deeds of bravery and heroism and her beautiful, costly smart dresses. The

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

has specially billed this Unique Drama for the New Year Holiday Week. Come with your family and children—you will have a nice New Year treat!

The Plot of the Story is full of lively excitement from the Start to the Finish. The versatile Mrs. Vernon Castle is seen at her best in this her latest Drama.

The Gaumont Gazette and a Screaming Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

The interest is Sustained throughout!

The Magnificent Pathe' Detective Serial

"THE RED CIRCLE"

OR

"THE MARK OF MYSTERY"

continues to attract large audiences. It is now running its

FOURTH WEEK

and the Screen-pet **Miss Ruth Roland** performs many novel and exciting deeds in her mission of "philanthropic crimes"!

But the climax is now reached, and she stands before the detective as the suspected "Red Circle" girl. This Weeks Six further parts (6,000 feet) are full of her new adventures, new amusing tricks and new deeds of daring in face of grave perplexing dangers.

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus).

The Universal Screen Magzine and a Comedy in the Programme

Three Shows Daily 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees :—The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

Bandman Opera Co.

in a series of popular London Musical Successes.

Last few nights! Last few nights!

To-day Mon. 30th Dec. at 9-30

"HIGH JINKS"

Tues. 31st Dec at 9-30

"MR. MANHATTAN"

Wed. 1st Jan. at 9 30

"THE ARCADIANS"

Thurs. 2nd Jan. at 9-30

"CHU CHIN CHOW"

Fri. 3rd Jan at 9-30

"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"

Sat. 4th Jan. at 9-30.

CARMINETTA

Sun. 5th Jan. at 5-30

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE

"A WALTZ DREAM"

Booking at ROSE and Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

TO-DAY at 6-30

NEW GOLD ROOSTER PLAY

"The Romantic Journey"

(In 5 Parts)

Next Saturday.—4th January, 1919.

The Excelsior announces that they will commence the thrilling serial of the Forest

"The Lass of the Lumberland"

Featuring the most dare-devil woman in pictures

HELEN HOLMES.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT

One of the Greatest Melodramas ever staged

"MONEY" "MONEY"

A play that will appeal to every heart. Together with **Charlie Chaplin** Comedy.

3 Shows Nightly: at 7, 8-45 and 10-30

Prof. DEVAL'S

Great Indian Circus

LOCATION:

MASTAN TANK, BELASIS ROAD.

1 Performance nightly—at 9-30.

RATES OF ADMISSION

Rs. 3, 2, 1, & As. 8 only.

PROF. V.D. DEVAL. *Proprietor.* **K. M. VELANKAR.** *Manager.*

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

JUST ARRIVED. THE EMPIRE TOPICAL—1918:

Viceroy's Cup Race

RESULT

Mr. Galstaun's DARK DEGEND. **Huxley 1**
Mr. Walen's ONE. .. .. **Rose 2**
Mr. R. R. S's MAGYAR, **Templeman 3**

Showing DARK LEGEND'S remarkably easy and other interesting pictures of

INDIA'S BLUE RIBAND OF THE TURF.

Laughs!! Laughs!!

The World-Crowned King of Merriment

CHARLIE

IN OUR 2ND GREAT MUTUAL COMEDY

"The Shopwalker"

in 2 reels DEMONSTRATING SHOPWALKING AS IT SHOULD BE WALKED

THE WORLD'S YOUNGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL STAR

Mary Miles Minter

IN

"Youth's Endearing Charms"

The beauty of Mary Wade played on the weak Farmer until

THE BASER INSTINCTS PREVAILED

ACHES and PAINS

SOON VANISH
UNDER BRISK
RUBBING
WITH
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE

The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.

ODMAN'S CYPRESS SALVE

relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong Acts quickly. Sure relief.

Per Pot. Re. 1. 3 Pots. Rs. 2-10-0

POSTAGE AND PACKING EXTRA.

Obtainable only from

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.

155, Juma' Musjid, Market,

No. 2 BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th Dec. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.946 Inch
Temperature of Air	75.7 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64.8
Dew Point	53.5 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.709 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	83.3 ,,
Minimum do.	69.1 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,E,WNW,NNW,N.
Movement of Wind do. do.	104 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	28	m 6	22	24	7	28	m 1	4	22	3
		8	47a	25	3		1	36a	13	4
Sun.	29	m 7	30	24	7	29	m 2	18	21	10
		9	35a	26	2		2	23a	17	8
Mon.	30	m 8	36	24	10	30	m 3	17	21	4
		10	12a	27	1		3	4a	17	1
Tues.	31	m 9	2	25	3	31	m 4	4	20	8
	Jan.	10	46a	27	11	Jan.	3	46a	16	5
Wed.	1	m 10	35	25	10	1	m 4	47	19	11
		11	20a	24	8		4	24a	15	10
Thur.	2	m 11	0	26	4	2	m 5	28	19	4
		11	55a	29	2		5	1a	15	5
Fri.	3	m 11	43	26	9	3	m 6	6	18	10
							5	37a	15	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	28 (Saturday)	Sunrise	7h. 11m.	Sunset	6h 10m
,,	29 (Sunday)	,,	7h. 11m.	,,	6h 11m
,,	30 (Monday)	,,	7h. 11m	,,	6h 12m
,,	31 (Tuesday)	,,	7h. 12m.	,,	6h 12m
Jan.	1 (Wednesday)	,,	7h. 12m.	,,	6h 12m
,,	2 (Thursday)	,,	7h. 12m.	,,	6h 13m
,,	3 (Friday)	,,	7h 13m	,,	6h 13m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 30th Jan. 2d 19h. 54.1m. p.m.; First quarter 9d. 4h. 25.2m p.m.; Full Moon 16d 2h 14.4m p.m.; Last quarter 24d. 0h. 52.0m p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 28th December, 1918, was 30.192 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 28th December, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the eastern districts. Day temperature is above normal in the east Punjab; night temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is below the average except at Allahabad. Night temperature is higher and is now nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind but are moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is below normal in the latter area. Day temperature is in excess in lower Sind and locally in Rajputana; night temperature is above the average in south-east Rajputana, but is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Temperature is above the average except in west Kathiawar both by day and night, the excess being considerable at night in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the northern half of the division; in the south the sky is clear and the air drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average except in the north-western districts; night temperature is also in excess in the south-west.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear except at Bombay. At Ratnagiri humidity is in defect and temperature in slight excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except at Malegaon. Both day and night temperatures are slightly above normal in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance has caused local rainfall in north-east Baluchistan and has weakened; but weather continues cloudy over the greater part of northern India. The unsettled conditions in the south-west of the Bay of Bengal are passing away.

Dry weather appears probable except in the south-west of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m., on SATURDAY, the 28th of December, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st to date	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (27th)	81	52.6	88	..	3.20	—1.04
Jask	72	7	61	..	0.58	—0.84
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (27th)	81	7	68.3	60	0.54	0.54 —0.38
PUNJAB—						
Multan	72	8	45.6	70	..	0.03 —0.24
Rawalpindi	63	9	44.8	86	..	1.79 +0.65
Lahore	75	4	43.7	77	..	0.31 —0.09
Hissar	77	9	42.0	70	..	0.02 —0.22
Ambala	76	7	40.3	72	..	1.06 +0.39
Delhi	78	5	49.8	45	..	0 —0.52
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73	6	49.3	45	..	0 —0.36
Mainpuri	73	5	44.9	60	..	0 —0.51
Jhansi	77	5	49.0	40	..	0.98 +0.62
Cawnpore	78	4	47.7	58	..	0.64 —0.49
Allahabad	74	3	44.1	84	..	0.06 —0.54
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	72	7	44.8	64	..	0.12 —0.10
Karachi	80	6	38.0	57	..	0.38 +0.21
Ajmer	74	4	46.7	52	..	0 —0.46
Jaipore	76	5	49.6	39	..	0 —0.34
Kotah	80	6	51.8	49	..	0.28 —0.08
Mount Abu	68	3	40.4	47	..	0 —0.32
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	81	6	56.1	61	..	0 —0.13
Dwarka	78	3	48.2	75	..	0 —0.06
Veraval	80	6	51.0	53	..	0 —0.29
Rajkot	80	4	47.1	27	..	0 —0.25
Bhavnagar Para	91	8	51.4	39	..	0 —0.18
Surat	92	0	62.9	70	..	0 —0.23
Ahmedabad	90	2	57.0	35	..	0 —0.16
Deesa	83	5	59.3	44	..	0 —0.13
Neemuch	80	5	52.8	38	..	0.06 —0.26
Indore	83	5	53.3	52	..	0.23 —0.40
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	74	5	44.1	72	..	1.30 +0.51
Saugor	77	8	54.5	25	..	0.33 —0.11
Bombagabad	80	1	50.0	62	..	2.17 +1.16
Khandwa	85	1	63.0	54	..	0.92 —0.79
Akola	91	2	51.8	47	..	1.62 +0.57
Amrsoti	88	6	62.9	34	..	1.54 +0.59
Nagpur	85	2	56.7	38	..	2.21 +0.96
Chanda	87	9	58.8	69	..	0.38 —0.62
Raipur	82	5	53.1	54	..	0.71 +0.06
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83	3	63.9	71	..	0.09 —0.41
Ratnagiri	84	2	59.3	40	..	3.41 +3.60
Marmugao	83	4		72	..	3.04 +1.83
Karwar	90	5	67.8	74	..	4.58 +2.64
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88	7	56.7	36	..	0.08 —0.70
Ahmednagar	86	1	55.9	53	..	0.35 —0.73
Poona	86	9	57.9	51	..	1.16 —0.11
Sholapur	87	4	60.5	54	..	1.41 +0.04
Bijapur	84	6	62.1	60	..	0.89 —0.01
Belgaum	82	1	57.8	65	..	4.28 +2.50
Aurangabad	3	9	61.2	48	..	1.07 +0.16
Hiamabad (Indur)	86	9	66.8	67	..	2.38 +1.63
Hyderabad	82	4	58.3	65	..	2.79 +1.83
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92	1	70.3	57	..	6.60 +3.31
Calicut	87	8	70.1	88	..	12 72 +6.90
Cochin	88	1	74.2	68	..	9.31 +1.69
Colombo	85	3	71.2	97	0.04	9.04 —5.88
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82	5	66.2	89	..	16.65 +10.60
Bellary	85	1	61.1	61	..	5.01 +3.85
Cuddapah	86	4	64.1	82	..	5.99 1.54
Madras	82	4	70.7	80	..	40.75 +30.78
Bangalore	81	6	58.8	83	..	7.41 +4.32
Coimbatore	85	4	66 6	70	..	11.92 +7.34
Trichinopoly	88	4	69 6	77	..	13.59 +6.02
Negapatam	80	6	74.5	78	..	42.13 +15 05

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Radical and Sure Cure.

AJMERE, 11-8-15.

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Messrs. K. P. & J. P. RAY BROS., Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

Kindly send per V.-P. another four weeks' Asthma cure for Mr. Atkins. Please send it soon. He desires me to write and tell you that he already feels much better and has made not a single attack of Asthma now since he is taking your most valuable cure, it is a God-send. Mr. Atkins has suffered for over 30 years with Asthma and has tried all kinds of medicines but nothing did him any good but your medicine.....

I remain Sir,
Yours faithfully,
W. ATKINS,
13 Ajmere

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This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the virile power and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only (13s. 4d). Postage extra. Dr. KALIDIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot Kathiawar, India.

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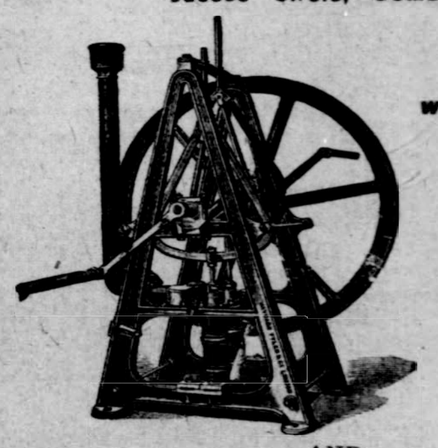

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QUITS

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You might not be aware that your throat is the gateway to enter Influenza germs by millions. Those germs enter your system through the tonsils. From there they multiply by billions and the result is the Dreadful uncurable pneumonic Influenza. Why not th cure it before it developes into a plague with a tin of "Quits" which are a composition of Eucalyptus, menthol, carbolic and other germicide. One every hour, will not only do as a preventive but will cure the worst cases. A bottle of the world renowned Dr. Carl's Ague Specific with a tin of "Quits," will work wonders. Thousands of certificates from all over India, prove its curative effects. Of course you should not be without a tin of Nyal's "Figsen" composed of Senna, Figs, Cascara and other harmless drugs, which flushes your system thoroughly. One every night, eaten as a sugarcandy. A bottle of NYAL'S TONIC, the marvellous malt wine, palatable, will keep you fit after Influenza and Malaria. Easily procured at most drug stores. If your Chemists cannot supply, "CASH CHEMISTS", Fort, Bombay, will secure post-paid.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 23rd.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	1,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	.. ..	..
" " Sales of East Indian	.. ..	..
" " Imports	.. ..	1,000
Mid. Americans spot	.. ..	21.57
Egyptian F.G.F sakels	.. ..	27.30
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Jan. / Mar. / May	29.15 / 28.09 / 27.26
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan. / Mar.	28.80 / 27.83

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 23rd.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
Dec.	21.26 - 35
Jan.	19.98 + 37
Feb.	19.13 + 48
Mar	18.32 + 45
April	17.28 + 48

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Dec. 23rd.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec.	27.30 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 23rd.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.66
" " Fully Good	15.41
" " Fine	16.91
" No. 1 Oomra Good	16.94
" " " Fully Good	17.69
" " " Fine	18.19
" Broach Good	17.19
" " Fully Good	17.54
" " Fine	17.79

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	21,000
" Exports to Great Britain	6,000
" " to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Jan.	28.60 + 15
" " March	27.58 - 40
" " May	26.75 + 68
Spot Cotton at New York	31.50 + 50
" " Orleans	30 13 + 25
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	28.30 + 17
" March	27.22 + 45
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	4.75.80
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

Bales

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	188 000
" Exports to Great Britain	86,000
" " to France and Continent	76,000
" " to Japan	19,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,382,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,301,000

New York, Dec. 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
" Exports to Great Britain	20,000
" to Continent	10½
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	4.75.80
Demand Bills	101½
Silver Commercial Bars	

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Dec. 23rd.

Rentes 3%	61 3/8
Bar Silver Spot	48 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.	
Discount Rate of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	59½ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½ %	53 - ¼
Indian Stock 5½ % Sterling Loan	70½ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3 %	60½ Unchgd.
Bar. On London at Paris Francs	25.97½

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 23rd.

5½ % 1925—1928	£88½ Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½ Unchgd.
5 % New.	£94 7/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec 23rd.

WHEAT.

Trade quote all kinds ..	
Wheat Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. Afloat	80

SEEDS.

Quotations of Cottonseed Rapeseed Linseed, and Linseed Oil are not permitted by Government.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	No quotation.
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£112.
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

New Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	22/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	24/6

Tone :—Holders are very firm.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan. Sellers	2/7
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.-Mar. Value	2/2½

IMPORTANT MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Best English Lathes from 6' to 28'
Heavy type Planing Machines.
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For further particulars and prices apply to :

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BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 658 for Fully Good Broach April-May and after declining to Rs. 646 advanced to Rs. 651/52, again declined to Rs. 646 and improved to Rs. 653. Slight fluctuations followed and at p.m. the rate was Rs. 650 the close being Rs. 651. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 651 and advanced to Rs. 654, and after further fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet with only a moderate demand by mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	.. ..	April-May. ..	651
Fully Good Bengal	.. ..	Dec.-Jan. ..	502
Fine Oomras	.. ..	" ..	575

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 27th Dec. 1918.

Cotton	19,611 bales.
Wheat	13,185 Cwts.
Linseed	14 879 "
Rape, &c.	2 492 "
Gingellyseed	4,577 "
Poppyseed	608 "
Groundnuts	3,619 "
Castorseed	3,200 "
Rice	6,278 "
Mirabollams	1,950 "
Cottonseed	27,037 "
Mowrasseed	Nil "
Gram	2 877 "
Jowar	158 "
Maize	Nil "
Barley	468 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 28th—5-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30 ..	78 0 0	11 6 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30 ..	79 0 0	11 6 0
" Karachi Bazzar ..	77 0 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	11 4 0	11 12 0
" Cawnpore ..	11 2 0	11 10 0
" Yellow Cawnpore ..	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed Brown Bold ..	12 15 0	13 8 0
" Thin ..	12 11 0	13 4 0
Teelseed White 85-15 ..	1065 0	11 0 0
" Gajar 75-25 ..	97 0 0	19 4 0
" Gajar 50-50 ..	92 0 0	18 0 0
" Black ..	88 0 0	18 8 0
Poppyseed, White ..	15 0 0	15 0 0
Groundnut ..	96 0 0	19 4 0
Mowrasseed ..	7 4 0	7 12 0
Barley ..	46 0 0	7 0 0
Castorseed ..	65 0 0	14 0 0

Forwards.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May ..	9 8 6
Linseed May	14 3 6

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 28th.

Rate per 1-6s

	Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	1 1 4
Shapurji No. 10	1 0 4
Simplex No 10	0 15 12
Curimbhais No. 12½	1 0 12
Light Houses No. 64	0 14 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 28th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphs	1 5 15½
Bank Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s.	1 6 6½
Fcs. Demand	193½
American Dollars	270½
Hongkong	226½
Shanghai	348½
Japan	147
Singapore	157½

Market Steady.

BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

The Directors' Report for the year ending 30th June, 1918, says among other things :—

According to our new scheme adopted last year for opening new branches in the mofussil, Cochin is the first place to avail itself to carry out the scheme successfully by subscribing 300 shares and a suitable site has been engaged for the purpose and arrangements are being made to open a branch there early next year.

Although increase of capital was sanctioned by the shareholders under the Indian Company's Restriction Act of 1918 a considerable progress was checked for opening new Branches but the Board have now obtained a license from the Government of India for issuing new capital, and measures are being taken to open new Branches.

The Board have noticed with great pleasure the zeal and aptitude of the Manager and the staff in securing the splendid result of the working of the Stores for the year under Report and they deserve our thanks.

The net profit of the Company during the year under report amounts to Rs. 62,816-8-1 and adding to the amount Rs. 4,427-14-2 brought forward from the last year's account, the available total for distribution is Rs. 66,744-6-3 which the Directors recommend should be disposed of as follows :—

	Rs.	as.	p.
To Dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. (7½ per cent Dividend and 12½ per cent. bonus on 2043 shares free of Income Tax	40,860	0	0
To Dividend at Pro-Rata at the rate of 20 per cent. (7½ per cent. Dividend and 12½ per cent. Bonus on the issue of 1,598 New Shares free of Income Tax	6,236	2	0
To Writing off Furniture Account	1,000	0	0
To Building Fund	5,000	0	0
To Bonous to the Staff ...	7,500	0	0
New year's Account	6,148	4	3
Total	66,744	6	3

"A Real Miracle Indeed."

That is an Indian gentleman's opinion of the results of using Erectruss and hundreds of others have written their appreciation in similar terms. Many sufferers had tried other remedies without result but found Erectruss "a real miracle indeed."

The Erectruss is based on Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia" and is therefore safe, sure, reliable and *perfectly natural*, the cure being effected by an excessive accumulation of blood in the diseased part of the body.

As a sure cure for Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility, Erectruss is unequalled and the name behind it is a guarantee of its efficiency. Costing only Rs. 15. (plus postage, etc.) Erectruss is a "health investment" well worth consideration. Learn more about this wonderful instrument by writing for Free Descriptive Booklet to ERECTRUSS (B. O.) Sole Agency, BATALA (India).

Erectruss

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

5TH EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

Saturday, 4th January, 1919.

The Entries which closed at 4 p.m., Saturday, 28th December, 1918 are :—

THE WINDSOR PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Primrose Morn, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch nth am g Forward III, aged.
Mr. K. Shinde's bl e h Black Walnut, aged.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e h Mazboot, aged.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's bl e h Triple Alliance, aged.
Mr. Pine's br e m Bellicose, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g e g Patrick, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Black Kite, 6 years.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's br e g Llangeinor, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's br e g Mordemis, 4 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e h Summer Thyme, 6 years.
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's ch e m Caryanda, 5 years.
Mr. J. Merven's b e g Dersingham, aged.
Mr. R. H Gahagan's b e h Ardvreck, 5 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Binfield Grove, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Birthday Clothes, 6 years.
Messrs. J. Stewart and Guthrie's ch e h Roi d'Ecosse, 6 years.

THE MANCHESTER PLATE. Distance—1¼ miles.

Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator, 6 years.
Miss H. F. Petit's b e g Screamer, aged.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Kim III, 6 years.
Mr. Pine's br e g Rueful, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Footman, 6 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Seysa's b e g County Cricket, 5 years.
Mr. H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ch e g Athlete, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's br e h Royal Band, 5 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e m Normannia, 4 years.
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's ch a h Warminster, 13-3½.
Mr. E. L. F. DeSoysa's b a h Lord Roseberry, 13-3½.
Mr. Downes' b a h Bluey Lee, 13-3½.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and Arnold's b a h Red Cross, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Khundil, 13-3½.
Mr. Lucoque's g a h Istamboul, 13-3½.
Mr. Lucoque's b a h New Era, 13-3½.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's ch a h Good Morning, 13-2½.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Durban, 13-3.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Gazal, 14-0.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Wazir, 13-2½.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's g a h Shanavaz, 13-3½.
Mr. Guthrie's g a h Tit Bits, 14-0

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE. Distance—5 furlongs (straight).

Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Sunglare, 3 years.
Miss H. F. Petit's b e m Belle Syme, 3 years.
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's b e m Arles 4 years.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's br e m Fine Trout, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S's b e g First Exchange, 4 years.
Mr. Downes' b e m Serbia, 3 years.
Mr. Baikie's ch e m Niji 4 years.
Mr. J. Merveen's ch e g Far Lad, 4 years.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious, aged.
Mrs. D. C. Robinson's b e g Dollet, 6 years.
Capt. Sirdar M. N. Sitole's ch e g Arras, 4 years.
Mr. G. Molini's b e m Peach Melba, 4 years.
Mr. Toogood's br e m South Star, 3 years.
Mr. Heath's ch e m Lady James, aged.
Mr. Heath's b e g Lucky Thought, 5 years.

THE MUSCAT PLATE—Distance—6 Furlongs 41 yards.

Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Le Grand, 14-0, 3 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Grey Renard, 13-2½, 3 years.
Mr. Smyke's b a h Sannayet, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. Arnold's b a h Hurricane, 14-0, 3 years.
Messrs. H. Kadum and S. D. Magarabi's ch a h Shirvin, 5 years.
Mr. Hoosain Kadum's br a h Wahid, 3 years.
Mr. Diamond's ch a h Eastern Star, 6 years.
Mr. Hesan's g a h Honest Beauty, 4 years.
Mr. Hesan's ch a h Harkaway, 4 years.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's br a h America, 13-3, 3 years.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's ch a h Sher-e-Babar, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's g a h Solid Silver, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Downes' b a h Krushan, 14-0, 4 years.
Messrs. H. Kadum and S. D. Magarabi's ch a h Shamshir, 2 years.
Mr. Sneff bin Gazal's g a h Compliment, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h Tardeo, 3 years.
Mr. D. Acre's g a h Red Ace, 14-0, 5 years.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's b a h Pine Apple, 13-3, 3 years.
Mr. A. K. Essa's ch a h Truepenny, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. Smyke's g a h Beta, 13-2½, 3 years.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and M. Shaffy's g a h Asfoor, 3 years.
Messrs. S. R. A. Whab and M. Shaffy's b a h Shahzada, 14-0, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's g a h Tipperary, 3 years.
Mr. K. A. Bilaly's b a h Junior, 6 years.
Mr. T. V. Shroff's b a h Historian, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's g a h Opal, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. Syed Ahmed Mahomed's g a h Benares, 3 years.
Mr. Bomanjee Khoodabux's b a h Taxte Jamshed, 2 years.
Messrs. Bomanjee Khoodabux and Abbas Rehman's g a h Ornament, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. Abduraza Khan's b a h Flower King, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. A. M. Abbas' b a h Governor, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Shookraga Mahmood's b a h Kherallah, 3 years.
Mr. Shookraga Mahmood's g a h Tiger, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Baaker Saleh's b a h Gendarme, 6 years.
Mr. Baaker Saleh's g a h Legacy, 3 years.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's b a h Redoubt, 3 years.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Distance.—6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. Felice's ch a h Red Flower, 14-0, 2 years.
Mr. Felice's b a h Kitchener, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. Felice's g a h Grey Hero, 4 years.
Mr. Mahmood Sait's b a h Orange, 13-3½, 2 years.
Dr. S. A. Aziz's g a h Majestic Balm, 13-3½, 3 years.
Dr. S. A. Aziz's ch a h Extremist, 13-3, 5 years.
Dr. S. V. Kandalkar's b a h Paladin, 6 years.
Mr. Hasoon Alwan's b a h Sadak, 13-2½, 3 years.
Mr. Hasoon Alwan's g a h Disguise, 3 years.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's b a h Peace Day, 13-2½, 4 years.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's ch a h Freebooter, 4 years.
Mr. J. V. Paisley's ch a h Charity, 13-3½, 2 years.
Dr. H. M. Bux's g a h Faith, 13-2, 3 years.
Mr. A. K. Koomaye's g a h Retainer, 5 years.
Mr. A. M. Shaffi' g a h Markhor, 3 years.
Mr. Ali Rummah's b a h Elmore, 3 years.
Mr. A. A. Hohally's ch a h Fao, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Loyalty, 13-3½, 3 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch a h Helios, 13-2, 6 years.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h New Year, 13-2, 3 years.
Mr. Hesan's b a h Archduke, 3 years.
Mr. Esmail Mahomed's b a h Amber, 13-2½, 4 years.
Mr. Selim's ch a h Howrah, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Shaik Suleiman's g a h Martaban, 14-0, 3 years.
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's b a h Congratulation, 3 years.
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's ch a h Peninsular, 3 years.
Mr. Heath's g a h Sir Visto, 5 years.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' g a h Taleswad, 13-3½, 3 years.
Messrs. Abdoola Mana and M. P. Nalaseth's g a h Silver Cup, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mr. Pine's g a h Deal Wood, 13-3½, aged.

THE CARLISLE PLATE. Distance.—1 mile.

Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Sunglare, 3 years.
Mr. Bennett's b ch h Bahadur, 5 years.
Mr. Pine's b e g Batten (late Parvus), aged.
Mr. Kelso's b e g Pasaig, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S's ch e g Johnnie H, 4 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's bl e m Memento, 5 years.
Mr. J. H Crawford's b e m Glad Rags, 6 years.
Mr. J. Merven's b e m Mousme, 4 years.
Mr. Arnold's b e g Nice Bird (late Sentimentalist), 4 years.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's br e g Byculla, 4 years.
Mrs. D. C. Robinson's b e g Dollet, 6 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Saunterer, aged.
Mr. H. Jansetjee's br e m Rochambole, 4 years.
Mr. F. Pallonjee's br e g Romanesque, aged.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II, aged.
Mr. T. Tejpeel's b e m Glass Rock, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's ch e m Japonette, 3 years.
Mr. G. Molini's b e m Kit Grey Leg, aged.

THE ANDHERI PLATE. Distance.—1 mile.

Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Four Aces, 14-0.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Mechanic, 13-3½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0.
Mr. Arnold's g a h Justice, 13-2½.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's g a h Angler, 13-3½.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Otherwise, 13-3½.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi, 13-3½.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's b a h Dictate, 13-3½.
Mr. R. R. S's g a h Dartmoor, 13-3½.
Mr. R. R. S's g a h Anaiza, 14-0.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST MEETING, FOURTH DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

The card was a long one there being no less than seven races in only one of which the favourite come home and he had to share at that the honour of having secured a bracket with another. The Cooch Behar Cup, the principal race of the day saw thirteen horses go to the post. Oros was heavily backed but he could go no nearer than second. Little Nan on whom Rose had the mount made every post a winning post. The St. George's Plate was won by Little Star who could be had at twenties. He practically smothered all opposition and scored a bloodless victory. Old Symrex won the Apcar Plate after leading the enire distance.

THE HOLLY PLATE. (Division II)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Mullick's VERLAND ROSE 8/10 J. Harrison 1*
Mr. Galstaun's TAFFY'S DARLING 7/12 Rose 1*
Col. Smith's LEVEN BRIDGE 8/8 Templeman 3
*Dead heat.

Also ran :—Balira 8-4, My Ivy 9-0, Chert 9-0, Paganini 8-11, Meridian 8-10, Pierrot 8-9, Firpen 8-8, Senparison 8-4, Myrian 8-3, Caudron 7-13, One Two Many 7-12 (car 8-1), Hannah 7-9, Watteau 7-4.

Betting :—Threes Verland Rose, fives Leven Bridge, and Taffy's Darling, eights Chert Meridian and Balira, twenties the others.

Totalizators paid :—Rs. 23 and Rs. 21 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 places.

The race :—Verland Rose was the quickest away and was followed by Balira, Cauldron, Taffy's Darling, Leven Bridge opposite the stands. After a fine effort Rose lifted Taffy's Darling to dead heat with Verland Rose, Leven Bridge being a head off.

Time :—1 min. 16 2-5 secs.

THE INNOVATION HANDICAP. Distance 1 mile.

Col. and Mrs.—MISS TWISTUM 7-3 Nothmore 1
Mr. Galstaun's IVYLENE 8-5 Templeman. 2
Mr. Walen's LADY BUNNY 10-7 Rose 3

Betting :—7 to 4 Lady Bunny, 5 to 2 Ivylene, evens Miss Twistum.

Totalizators paid :—Rs. 23 win.

The race :—Miss Twistum was the quickest away. She was followed by Lady Bunny and Ivelyne and they ran in that order, till they reached the grand stand. Miss Twistum won easily by 1½ length and Ivylene put on a spurt and beat Lady Bunny by a short head.

Time :—1 min. 49 secs.

THE HOLLY PLATE. (Division I)—6 furlongs.

Mr. Lowet's VERRES 9-7 Trenoweth 1
Mr. Orr's SECOND SIGHT 8-13 Barden. 2
Mr. Guthrie's ANDOVERSFORD 7-13 Flynn 3

Also ran :—Sospello 8-13, Highfield Lady 8-11, Idlewild 8-0 (car 8-1), Senator 8-0, Feathered Life 7-11, Dori 7-11.

Betting :—Twos Andoversford, threes Verres, fives Sospello, eights Highfield Lady and Idlewild, longer prices the rest.

Totalizators paid :—Rs. 35 win.

Won :—By 1½ length, ½ length between second and third.

Time :—14 min. 4-5 secs.

THE APCAR PLATE Distance —6 furlongs longs.

Mr. Walen's SYMREX 7-7 (Car 7-9) Flynn.
Mr. Ramshaw's POIXNANT 7-11 (car 7-13 J. Harrison .....
Mr. Galstaun's ST. QUIN 7-7 Rose .....

Also ran :—Pastime 7-12, Salandra 9-5, Quarryman 9-0, Tootsie 8-1, Necessity 7-8, Camberley 7-5, (car 7-7), Buskin 7-3.

Betting :—Twos Camberley, threes Poignant, fives Salandra and Necessity, sixes Quaryman eights St. Quin, longer prices rest.

Totalizators paid :—Rs. 320 win, Rs. 83, Rs. 22 and Rs. 47 places.

The race :—To a good start Symrex was the first to show out with Poignant and St. Quin next, the rest close up in a compact body Symrex led through and won by a neck strong challenge by Poignant and won by neck ¾ length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time :—14 2/5 secs.

THE COOCH BEHAR CUP—Distance 1 mile. 3 furlongs.

Mrs. Ainsworth's LITTLE NAN 7-2. (dec 1 lb.) Rose .....
Mr. Galstaun's OROS 8-6 (dec 1 lb.) Huxley. 2
Mr. Donetil's KING'S FARE 7-12 J. Harrison 3

Also ran :—Kiltoi 9-3, Thunder 8-13, Marcianus 8-11, Kalder Vale 8-8, Sampier 8-3 Charcoal 8-3, (dec 2 lb.) Baron Vale 7-12, Giacomi 7-10, Eagle's Nest 6-10, Green Boy 6-7, (dec 8 lb. 3).

Totalizators paid :—Rs. 14 win, Rs. 20, Rs. 17 and Rs. 45 places.

Betting :—Twos Oros, fives Charcoal, eights Little Nan fours, Baronvale, tens King's Fare, Eagle's Nest, longer prices the rest.

Won by 1¾ lengths, short head between 2nd and 3rd.

Time 2 minutes 19 1/5 seconds.

The race :—The start was a good one. Little Nan at once dashed to the front and was followed at a respectable distance by King's Fare Marcianus and Calder Vale, Oros and Charcoal were together from the first Little Nan continued to lead with King's Fare second. Oros, Baron Vale and Marcianus keeping handy Little Nan swung into the straight with about three lengths' lead. King's Fare being second and Oros third. Huxley working hard Little Nan maintained the lead and won as stated, Oros finishing third only a head behind King's Fare and Baron Vale took fourth place.

ST. GEORGE'S PLATE. Distance—1¼ miles.

Mr. Bartleet's LITTLE STAR, 6-11, Northmoor 1
Mr. Galstaun's GUNNING, 8-5, Rose 2
Mr. R. R. S's CYANITE, 9-12, Templeman, ... 3

Also ran :—Royal Ambition 8-10, Welfaline, 8-9, Bright Bird, 8-4, Poe, Porringor, 8-0, Regning Star, 8-0, Harvest Home, 7-11, Nancy O'Neil 7-10, Flotelle, 7-7, and St. Bawn, 7-1.

Betting twos Gunning, fives Cyanite, Bright Bird, Nancy O'Neil, sevens Royal Ambition, Harvest Home, tens, to any price the rest.

Totalizators paid Rs. 258 win; Rs. 32, Rs. 14 and Rs. 23 places.

The race :—Royal Ambition did not take any part in the race and came back, the rest were despatched level, Reigning Star and Gunning forging ahead at once, Nancy O'Neil came next and the Little Star. Gunning shook off Reigning Star at the entrance to at starting. But himself succumbed to the onslaught of Little Star, who simply cantered home an easy winner by three lengths. Cyanite came with a fast run and occupied the third place a length off the second.

Time :— 2 minutes 35 1/5 seconds.

THE DISTRICT PLATE. Distance—1¼ miles.

Mr. Walsh's BODENHAM, 8-1, Barden ... 1
Mr. Bartleet's SUNGREBE, 8-5, (Car. 8-7), Huxley 2
Mr. Galstaun's FRISETTE, 8-12, Rose ... 3

Also ran :—Miss Slasher, 8-11, Braggart, 8-8, Jannock, 8-2, Wavelets Dupe, 7-13, Sumuran, 7-12, and Cally 7-12, (dec 1 lb.) Tarquin, 7-10, Mametz, 7-10, and Kiltie, 6-11, (dec. 16 lbs.)

Betting: Fours Braggart and Miss Slasher, eights Frisette, fives, Cally, Tens Tarquin, any price others.

Totalizators paid Rs. 199, win, Rs. 38, 23 and 37 places.

The race: Another good start was effected, Tarquin at once dashed to the front and was followed by Miss Slasher, Cally and Sungrebe. Frisette was about half-way the field. There was no change in the order till the field came into straight when Bodenham appeared on the scene. Going well within himself he won easily by 2½ lengths head between 2nd and 3rd.

Time :—2 min. 3 9-5 secs.

CHRISTMAS FOOTBALL AT IGATPURI.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

On Boxing Day the Deolali Garrison Sergeants Mess Football team journeyed to Igatpuri, to play the team of the G. I. P. Ry., the Champions of the G. I. P. Railway League.

Both teams played strong sides, the only alteration being Sgt. McGregor playing as substitute in goal for Igatpuri. The game was fast and furious throughout, and the whistle went at half time with no score on either side.

On crossing over both sets of forwards worked hard to score, the half-backs and backs being pressed to the utmost. Igatpuri were lucky in having the sevices of McGregor in goal. Whistle went at full-time with no score on either side.

In the evening the soldiers were entertained to a dance at the G. I. P. Institute.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 28th December, 1918.

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination	Dates*	Agents
PRINCES DOCK.					
A.	Sovereign Shipping Co.	2454	Marseilles	N F	Bird & Co
B.	Kofuku Maru	3385	Japan	2-1-19	O S Kaisha
C & E	Clan Maclean	8082	Liverpool	1-1-19	J F. & Co
N.	Fanestrand	2120	N F		Cox Shipping Agency
O	Borrumbeet	1561	Rangoon	N F	B. M.
P. St.	Geras	290	Mauritius	N F	M B Kaisha
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Bahaduri	539	Karachi	28-12-18	B S N Co
	Kaveri	554	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Sabarmati	624	N F	N F	B S N Co
MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	Akbar	4853	—		M & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Celebes Maru	4997	Kobe	5-1-19	O S Kaisha
2	Olympia	5.72	Liverpool	N F	W & A Graham & Co
3	Saigon Maru	2771	Marseilles	30-12-14	O S Kaisha
5	Bahrein	1403	Aden	2-1-19	T Morrison & Co
6	Kosku Maru	2003	Kobe	2-1-19	N Y Kaisha
7	Lhasa	960	N F	N F	R I M
8	Boats of Djember	4470		N F	T M & Co
12	Kenkon Maru No. 3	2342		N F	H S Shustary & Co
15	Lightning	2122	P. Gulf	30-12-18	M & Co
16	Shushtar	1718	Suez	N F	P G S N Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
1	Manora	4991	Karachi	30-12-18	M & Co
3	Krispura	2759	ports	29-12-18	M & Co
4	Varsova	4691	N F	N F	M & Co
6	Mutlah	2156	N F	30-12-18	R I M
7	Hejaz	2483	N F	5-1-19	M & Co
8	St. Albans	2538	London	31-12-18	R I M
9	Torilla	3189	N F	29-12-18	M & Co
10	Syria	4215	Basrah	2-1-19	M & Co
11	Jason	3500	London	2-1-19	M & Co
17a	Hanyang	1207	China		R I M
18	Chenkiang	1313	—	N F	R I M
14	Koranna	1207	—	N F	R I M
15	Van Helmsluk	1896	N F		R I M
17	Jehangir	3361	N F		R I M
A. D. MOLE.					
	Barpetta	1877	N F	N F	M & Co
JETTY END.					
	Ismaila	3381	N F		M & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK					
	Edward Bary	1794	..	28-12-18	R I M

*Probable date of departure.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

DELHI, Dec. 27.

The following name of British officer appears in the casualty list No. 809 Indian Expeditionary Forces :—

Died of disease :—R.E., Major D. E. Monke.

REGINUS

To sufferers from bodily fatigue, prostration, loss of memory, energy and manly spirit, constipation, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and other troubles Reginus acts like magic.

"REGINUS" builds up the tissues of the Nervous System and gives tone and potency of the whole System. Bottle Re. 1.

"ASWAVIN"—An ideal tonic for both brain workers, and for those who have to work physically to a great extent. Bottle Re. 1/12.

EXT. JAMBOLAN, Liqd.—This elegant preparation contains the best therapeut properties to check quickly high specific gravity, excessive urination with thirst and roublesome symptoms of Diabetes. 4 oz. Bottle Re. 1.

INDIAN BLOOD MIXTURE—Syphilitic or mercurial poison, sores, ulcers, blotches, eruptions are promptly cured with it. Bottle Re. 3.

ASTHMA with dry cough, sticky phlegm, heavy perspiration, lightness of chest and all troublesome symptos are relieved promptly and cured rad

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

INDIA'S PETITION OF RIGHTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
DELHI, Dec. 28.

The Congress resumed its sittings at 11-30 a.m., to-day, the attendance being larger than on the opening day. The proceedings commenced with the singing of national songs, after which the following two resolutions were put from the Chair and carried:—

"That this Congress most respectfully begs to convey to his Majesty the King-Emperor its deep loyalty and profound devotion to the throne and its congratulations on the successful termination of the war, which was waged for the liberty and freedom of all the peoples of the world."

"That this Congress desires to place on record its profound appreciation of the brilliant gallantry of the Allied forces and particularly the heroic achievement of the Indian troops in the cause of freedom, justice and self-determination; that the foregoing resolution be communicated to the governments of the Allied nations and the United States of America through his Majesty's Secretary of State of India and to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India."

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde next moved for re-affirmation of the Special Congress resolutions, demanding Self-Government the Declaration of Rights and the resolution regarding commissions in the Army.

Before proceeding with the day's work President announced that with regard to one of the resolutions on the agenda he had received notice of several amendments, the discussion of which would take up a very long time. He had therefore after consultation with the members of the Subjects Committee decided not to take up the resolution. They would deal with the amendment in the Subjects Committee, so as to be able to dispose of it, if possible, in a shorter space of time and with greater unanimity.

The resolution referred to as appearing on the agenda paper reads as follows:—

"That this Congres also reaffirms the resolution relating to self-government passed at the Special Session of the Congress held in Bombay subject to this, that in view of the expression of the opinion in the country since the sitting of the said Special Congress this Congress is of opinion, so far as provinces are concerned full responsible government should be granted at once and that no part of British India should be excluded from the benefit of the proposed constitutional reform; that non-official Europeans should not be allowed to form a separate electorate on the ground that they represent the mining and tea industries and if they are allowed such representation they should be limited to their proportion compared to the population of the provinces concerned."

After Mr. Khaparde's resolution on declaration of rights, etc., was carried, the President announced that he would adjourn the Congress till to-morrow as members of the Subjects Committee had to meet the members of the Council of the All-India Moslem League to discuss certain resolution. The Congress then adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

(By our Special Correspondent.)
DELHI, Dec. 28.

The Congress reassembled this morning. Undiminished enthusiasm was displayed again and the leaders were accorded an ovation as they entered. The proceedings commenced with the "Bande Mataram" song.

In putting the loyalty resolution from the chair the President made a few remarks, expressing gratification of the Congress at the successful termination of the war. The resolution was carried with acclamation.

The second resolution also from the chair, placing on record the appreciation by the Congress of the brilliant gallantry of the Allied forces, particularly the heroic achievement of the Indian troops in the cause of freedom, justice and self-determination was enthusiastically carried.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

The third resolution, reaffirming the Special Congress Resolutions 2, 3, 4 and 11 was moved by the Hon. Mr. Khaparde. The mover confined his remarks to Resolution 4—Declaration of Rights—which, he said, was their Petition of Rights. Rightly it came into the Congress programme this year through the endeavours of Mr. Vizayaraghava Chariar. Without these rights any scheme of reforms, he said, would be useless. He compared it to offering food to a man, whose hands were tied and whose mouth was gagged, or asking a man to ride whose hands and feet were tied up. These rights were the necessary element to the success of all things, notably, for success of democracy. Man is a gregarious animal he said and man wants certain things for his existence. He placed the freedom of speech foremost among those wants. Without freedom of speech there could be no freedom of thought, association and community. The second was freedom of association and if they were to exist as a progressive society it was absolutely necessary. A free press was equally absolutely necessary. Proceeding he referred to the latest instance of the denial of right of association by the Bengal Government which, as everyone was aware, had led to disastrous consequences that could have been averted if the Moslems of Calcutta had been allowed to ventilate their grievance freely.

RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS.

Referring to the demand to bear arms, he said, it was one of the absolute necessities of life. The Law said everyone had the right to protect crops, lives and property but the Arms Act deprived them of that fundamental right. This was a case of confliction of laws which must not be. He referred to the position in this regard in free countries like England and said that Indians must have the right to carry arms as freely as the free citizens in England and America.

The next point, he urged, was that opinions ought not to be punished. The Government had three modes of punishing opinions *viz.* externment, internment and imprisonment. He took strong exception to the invidious discriminations in the trial of Indians, and there should be no corporal punishment. The rights embodied in the resolution were the primary rights of civilised existence without which the reforms could do no possible good. They were the cornerstone of the political structure they wanted to erect. They were the very life, the very breath of democracy and without them all reforms would fall flat.

The Hon. Mr. Patel, seconding dealt with the Congress-League resolutions in Lucknow and Calcutta, and after referring to the grinding poverty and illiteracy of the people after 150 years of British rule, declared that was one reason why they must have responsible government at once.

Mr. Ghulam Mornuddin of the Punjab supported. He laid great emphasis on the Hindu-Moslem entente, the realty of which was borne out by historical evidence.

Pandit Ambica Prasad Bajpai of Bengal, Mr. Udairbir Singh of Aligarh, Mr. Gokalchand Narang of the Punjab further supported after which it was put to vote and carried.

Before adjourning the Congress till to-morow the President announced the important conference between the Subjects Committee and the Council of the Moslem League on the reform questions.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

CONGRESS REPRESENTATIVE OF INDIA OF TO-DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Dec. 28.

To-day's session of the Congress was very short, lasting for about a couple of hours only. This has been to many rather a disappointment. The pandal was almost full by half past ten. At eleven when the President was expected, even the remotest seats were occupied. One could hear a hum of many voices speaking to each other in whispers, which now and again broke into cries of "Bande Mataram" and loud applause as one by one the distinguished Congress veterans stepped into the pandal and appeared before the public gaze. Pundit Malaviya was rather late in arriving and the strain of expectation was very intense, indeed, when shouts and cheers of welcome announced the arrival.

The President was preceded by a group of pages-of-honour, about a dozen in number. These were little boys from respectable homes, neatly dressed in scarlet velvet tunics and pink turbans. He was accompanied by Mrs. Besant and a few other distinguished Congress members. The route within the pandal itself was lined with the Congress volunteers in Khaki uniforms and soon as the cream *achkan* and the white turban of the President were noticed, a tremendous uproar and deafening cheers of greetings were heard from different quarters of the pandal. It was 11-45 when the President took his chair.

The opening music to-day as well as of Thursday deserves mention. Mrs. Sarala Devi Chowdharani had organised the choir and trained the girls who sang. Bankim Chandra's "Bande Mataram" was sung on Thursday and for to-day's music we are indebted to Mrs. Sarala Devi herself both for the composition and the tune. The noticeable feature of this year's music was a double choir of girls and boys. One could distinguish the deep bass of the boys from the soprano of the girls. The chorus was very effective, though the first part of the music was lost in the inevitable noise of the crowd. As soon as it was realised that national music was being sung, the whole audience stood up and listened quietly. The song had to be repeated several times and there were loud cheers of appreciation when it stopped.

REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER OF ASSEMBLY.

One could not but miss some of the "moderate" leaders, especially Babu Surendranath Banerjea. With the exception of Mrs. Besant, no ex-President of the Congress was present. Some of the illustrious men are now in their graves, but we missed the rest on an occasion like this. The present Congress is strikingly an assembly of younger men and perhaps in a way more representative of the India of to-day.

The first two resolutions, namely that of India's loyalty to the British Throne and its appreciation of the brilliant gallantry of the Allied forces and particularly of the heroic achievement of the Indian troops in the recent war, were moved from the chair. Both of them were explained in Hindi and were passed enthusiastically with cheers, the whole Congress standing. On the agenda there were three other resolutions, but the President announced that one of them would not be taken up, for he had several notices of amendments and that would necessitate a further discussion in the Subjects Committee. The last one had be dropped for want of time.

DEMAND FOR DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Whatever time could be found was almost entirely devoted to the third resolution, namely the reaffirmation of the principles of reform contained in the resolutions relating to Self-Government adopted in the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League held at Lucknow in 1916 and at Calcutta in 1917. It also includes various other items, such as the progress of the Indian People to govern themselves and the reservation to the Government India of undivided authority on matters directly concerning peace and the defence of the country and also a prayer for a Parliamentary statute declaring the rights of the people of India as British subjects.

Mr. Khaparde, who proposed the resolution, confined himself only to the latter part. Loud and persistent cries asking him to speak in Hindi interrted him in the beginning, but Mr. Khaparde had the presence of mind to recite to the gratification of the audience an Indian verse in which words from most of the Indian vernaculars were very tactfully introduced. It sounded like Sanskrit, yet no Sanskrit scholar could divine what it meant. The audience took as a treat and listened to the speech which was in English. Mr. Khaparde enumerated the disabilities of the Indian people in his own humorous way. One wishes he could have spoken in a louder voice, for although the Congress was quiet he could not possibly be heard by many, especially those in the visitors' gallery.

Mr. Patel, who supported the resolution, had also to face an uproarious audience who cried for Hindi. It was a unreasonable demand, for Mr. Patel hails from Bombay and could not be expected to have sufficient knowledge of the vernaculars North India. The President then assured the audience that some of the supporters of the resolution would speak in Hindustani. Mr. Patel spoke on the first half of the solution.

I think the speaker who evoked the greatest enthusiasm was Mr. Ghula Moimuddin of the Punjab. He spoke louy and in excellent Urdu. Cries of "gon" could be heard from many parts of the pandal when the President's bell announced that the time was up.

REAL TEST OF BRITH RULE.

Pundit Bajpai of Bengal spoke in Hindi and Mr. Uday Bir Singh, a Rajput, in Urdu. Dr. Gokal Chand Narng of the Punjab, who spoke in English, made a good impression. The arguments advanced in support of the resolution were those which are usually put forward from the platform and the press. Most of the speakers made use of the following dilemma, namely:—India is fit or unfit to govern herself. If the former, she must not be denied self-government any longer. If she is however, considered unfit, it reflects a great discredit on the British adminstration in India. If India after, a hundred and fifty years of British rule has not learnt to take care of herself, it is time that a new government i.e., the Government of India by herself should be tried, for it shows the failure of the British Government.

The Congress was adjourned at about half past one till eleven the next day.

RESOLUTION ON SELF-GOVERNMENT.

WANTED A DECLARATION OF INDIAN RIGHTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Dec. 28.

Mr. Khaparde spoke on the declartion of rights only. He said the bill of rights was the foundation of everything in political life. Even if all reforms they asked for were granted, they were of no use unless the rights demanded in this bill were ganted. At present a wave of democracy was passing all over the world and for the existence of democracy the rights embodied in the resolution were absolutely necessary in order that men might exist and live as they desired to live. The first thing necessary was to have freedom of speech. If there was no freedom of speech, there would be no communion of thought. If there was no communion of thought there would be no friends. If there were no friends there would be no associations and if there were no associations there would be no regulations and if there were no regulations no community would be established.

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION.

The next thing that was absolutely necessary was freedom of associations. If they could not discuss things uppermost in their minds, how could they be a progressive society? Then there should be a free press. What they did should be carried to the uttermost end of the world so that all who shared their thoughts and aspirations might all combine and make effort to realise the common ideals of them all. It was not necessary for him to remind them that the right of association was recently denied in Calcutta—with what result they were aware of.

Then there was the right to bear arms. What protection had the cultivator from animals eating away his crops? Animals would not obey the service of the court and whose fault was it that the cultivator's crop was eaten up? The Arms Act had taken away their right to defend themselves.

Then the most important thing, without which the previous rights were also useless, was that opinions ought not to be punished. Whence came this wonderful power? It had now three words: externment, internment and imprisonment, and imprisonment was again divided in three parts: simple, rigorous and political, and that political imprisonment included solitary confinement. My God, he exclaimed, where is it to end and when? The resolution said, Mr. Khaparde continued, that nobody's liberty should be taken away except by the sentence of an ordinary court. It was easy to appoint a special court and put on people who would easily give conviction. It was, therefore, necessary to have an ordinary court. He also referred to the disparity of treatment accorded to Indian and European accused.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

Mr. V. J. Patel, in seconding the resolution, spoke on the Self-Government part of the resolution and insisted on a time-limit. He observed there should be a radical change in the present system of Government and unless and until it was altered and complete Self-Government conferred on them, the poverty and illiteracy which were the result of bureaucratic rule could not come to an end.

Mr. Ghulam Moimuddin, supporting the resolution in Urdu, said it was modesty on the part of the English when they said their pupils the Indians were not fit for Self-Government after their 150 years' training. Their opponents in the Anglo-Indian community could urge only one stock argument and that was how was the Hindu-Moslem question going to be settled. His answer was:—This question was there 150 years ago. It was also there in times of Akbar and Shahjahan. They had their Todarmals and Mansings alive even now.

Pandit Ambica Prasad Bajpai in further supporting the resolution in Hindi, said that just as a parent would get rid of a private tutor if the latter did not succeed in getting his pupil pass his examination, they should get rid of their tutors as they had failed to fit them for Self-Government. They had paid large sums of money so that they might be served well, not for neglect of duty. The speaker continuing said when he asked them to get rid of the tutors he did not mean that the English should leave the country. What he meant was the English shall no longer remain masters.

Mr. Uday Bir Singh said as a Rajput he felt keenly in the matter of commissions. He thought it a disgrace to them to have to make this demand from the imperial and historic city of Delhi, but they were helpless in the matter as their condition was deplorable.

The resolution was then declared carried.

BOMBAY PRESS COMMENTS.

The "Gujerati" writes:—The principles for which England and other nations had fought at such great self-sacrifice are about to be applied to Russia, Austria-Hungary, the Balkan States, the Polish States, the nationalities under Turkish Rule including Syria and Mesopotamia and German Colonies. How far are these principles going to be applied to India? India had a great and glorious past. It has produced great men both in the past and the present. One-third of India wish a population of 60 millions is still under native rule. India's heroic sons have rendered a good account of themselves in all the theatres of war and it would be adding insult to injury, said the Congress President, if India alone were kept out of her birth-right to self-government and the principle of self-determination were not extended to India. The presidential address, though masterly in the treatment of the topics it deals with, is defective in point of sequence of thought, and it contains serious omissions. There is not a word in it about the most important question of fiscal autonomy, the economic development of the country—a question which will be of transcendental importance in all the advanced nations of the world, the report of the Indian Industries Commission, and the problem of military and naval defence of India with all the incidental issues involved in it. Very likely the Congress will record its views on these subjects. But in our opinion they are of such immeasurable importance that we would have liked to see them authoritatively noticed in the presidential pronouncement. All the same the address is most emphatic and clear on the question of principles and ideals and is as soberly conceived as the views therein embodied are eloquently expressed.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

Calcutta papers this morning published leading articles commenting on Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya's speech delivered at Delhi Congress. Both the "Englishman" and the "Statesman" took exception to the declaration made by the Pundit that India had helped to the full extent of the demand made on her and more in men, money and material.

The "Englishman" while acknowledging that the speech is free from violent outburst against British rule says:—There is an attempt by congressmen to batten on blood and sacrifices of men who have never heard of them and who, if they had, would only treat their demands for power with scorn. This perpetual essay to profit by other people's deeds is exemplified in these words:—"The contributions which we were able to make brought about a happy change in the angle of vision of English statesmen." The "we" in this case refers to people who have so far as records show not worked in munition factories nor served in armies (not even in the I. D. F.) nor lent money. There is finally the outstanding misrepresentation that a congress of a few thousand people speaks for the whole of this vast continent. This vein of exaggeration is familiar but does its work of spitting ears of groundlings who go to such assemblies not to hear the truth but to be tickled as imagined that his proposals would satisfy the demand which he and some irresponsible minister stimulated by their indiscreet utterances. When he reads the speech of the Pundit he will discover that there never was so grievous a miscalculation. The Home Rule Congress which ostensibly accepted the proposals did so with qualifications that as they stood they were "Unsatisfactory and disappointing." It is generally agreed even among those who accept the proposals that autonomy by instalments is tickled as to their egoism and flattered as to their abilities. Doubtless it suited its purpose, also it suited the other purpose of again showing that Indian politicians have yet to learn reason, commonsense and accuracy.

The "Statesman" says: "Pundit Malaviya's address at the Delhi Congress is an amazing exhibition of audacity. At the opening the Pundit took on himself and the Congress the credit for magnificent contribution which India has made towards the successful termination of the war. After taking exception to the above declaration, the Pundit contemplates a recasting of the Montagu Chelmsford Scheme with a view to producing an arrangement more in accord with the views to the above declaration the Pundit contem. Pundit and his friends consider that by virtue of discussion devoted to this feature of the Montagu Chelmsford Scheme. The passed through the transition stage though the scheme has not yet been in operation. If the Montagu Bill is delayed much longer the Pundit will probably convince himself that time has come for full autonomy in Government of India as well!

The "A. B. Patrika" while reserving its comments in a future issue says if the Congress at Delhi was a magnificent success address delivered by President, Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya was worthy of the occasion. It was not mere foam and froth of usual type but full of sound sense and practical wisdom. Every one going through it will fully realise this fact and be profoundly impressed with its grandeur.

VIEWS OF A SECESSIONIST DIE-HARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

In noticing the Congress President's address the "Bengalee" says:—We desire to congratulate the tone, temper, and general drift of the address. Attention will be laid upon the presidential utterance as regards Reform Proposals. The points of agreement between the Moderates and Extremists are set forth with considerable emphasis and the President had an object in view in doing so. Evidently he wants to bring the two parties upon the same platform in regard to this vital matter. Extremists leaders are beginning to realise the untenable position which they assumed at first on the publication of the Reform Scheme. There has, indeed, been a modification of their standpoint in view of the firm and courageous stand of the Moderate Party. But it is necessary that there should be even a still more decisive change in the outlook of the Extremist Party.

LAHORE PRESS ON PANDIT MALAVIYA'S ADDRESS.

(From our Sunday Edition.)
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Dec. 28.

Commenting upon the presidential address, delivered by the Hon. Pandit Madan Malaviya at the Delhi Congress the "Tribune" says:—"It is a clear forceful eloquent and a singularly outspoken performance. Unlike most presidential addresses in the past it is concerned solely with one question, but that one question is comprehensive enough to embrace all other questions. It is one long-sustained manly and impassioned plea for Indian self-government, for the application of that principle of self-determination to India which President Wilson has enunciated and the Allies as well as the Central Powers have accepted for the whole world.

The "Punjabi" writes:—"The President's speech gives a clear exposition of the fundamental principles and the ideals which are engaging the minds of the foremost statesmen of the day. The principles and ideals which he demanded should be applied to India.

THE CONGRESS DEMANDS.

"NEW TIMES" REPLIES TO CRITICS.

(From our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Dec. 28.

The "New Times," in the course of a lengthy leader entitled "Our National Assembly," writes:—The Congress ideals have penetrated to the masses. The movement for *Swaraj* is developing into a mass movement, but this is a fact ignored by our reactionary critic, who is often without a sense of humour and who finds it convenient to tell the British public that poor villagers, cultivators, peasants, labourers—the great masses of India,—do not want *Swaraj*. The truth is that the national ideal is taking a grip on the multitudes of people and those whom he is pleased to call the millions of uneducated, love India with a growing love and wish to see her a free nation in a world made free by the war. An English friend confessed to us the other day that the feeling encouraged in England by India's critics was that Indians were a semi-civilized people and not fit even for a modest measure of Self-Government. It is convenient to say that Indians have not or that they cannot choose wise leaders, that in the interests of the masses the power must continue to be in the hands of the bureaucracy. But the argument rests on false assumptions concerning the equipment of Indians, the character of the bureaucracy in India and the argument may be pressed equally against several of the democratic nations of the West, for democracy does not always choose the best and democracy too has its parties, its strifes and struggles. But the alternatives to democracy are autocracy and bureaucracy. Both have failed, and through party strifes and struggles democracy has moved on to achieve the nobler things of life. We ask English statesmanship to pin its faith on man as a man. Trust human nature. We say, trust India, her genius, her ancient history, her modern ideal and give her economic and political freedom to grow according to the law of her own life. With courage and faith in the Mother, we ask for Home Rule in the world's New Day. We claim it as our right. Home Rule is not a gift, but a right, and to recognise it in the case of India is not only England's duty to mankind, but also a necessity of the British Commonwealth. The synthesis of the World League and the strength of the British Empire demand that India should exercise the right of Home Rule. To think her incapable or unworthy is to insult her genius and resist the spirit of history.

Unity of demand is essential to success. To stand divided just at this hour of destiny of the nation is only to get ready to lose in the race with a reactionary bureaucracy. It is time to ignore the side-issues, to concentrate on the big thing, the one thing needful,—the service of the Mother. And those of us who would walk the way of service must cast out pride and personal feeling and separateness and fear of failure. There is to our mind no vital issue between the "Moderates" and the "Extremists" between the Hindus and the Moslems in the Indian problem. The best of them have all glimpsed the beauty of what India may be in the day of her enfranchisement.

The "New Times" discussing the President's address says Pundit Malaviya's Presidential address is a great utterance worthy of the man on whom has been conferred the highest honour of the year. It shows the profundity with which the President enters upon the consideration of the Indian problem. It also shows that in Mr. Malaviya's mind the "National" is not egoistic, sectarian and human. There is an international world view indicated in those sections of the address, which bear upon the war and the problems of reconstruction. The address is a moving appeal for "the rule of the new international," which is needed as a corrective of "kultur" and race egotism, it is an uplifting plea for a free India in a commonwealth of free nations. Malaviya's ideal is the ideal of the world's best minds, and he has affirmed it with the courage, faith and idealism which make him one of our eminent spokesmen, one of the political prophets of New India.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer due at 6 a.m.
Economic Conference, University Senate Hall, 11 a.m.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo close G. P. O., 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, Dec. 31.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute: New Year's Eve Dance at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).
New Year's Eve, Bank Holiday.
Indian Economic Conference, University Senate Hall, 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1.

New Year's Day, Bank Holiday.
Jyotirmartand Pandit Amritramji's public lecture on construction and uses of ancient and modern Indian and foreign astronomical and astrological apparatus.
FRIDAY, Jan. 3.
Municipal Standing Committee, Corporation Hall, 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m
Excelsior Theatre, The Boy 9-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre, Cinema, 6-30, 8-15 and 10.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-15, 9-0 and 10.45 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10.30.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	19 0	11
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	16 40	20
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 15	13
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 50

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Northern Express	13 35	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 56	21

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

COLAH—Bai Gulbai, wife of Dr. Mancherji Behramji Colah, died Saturday noon. Funeral Sunday morning at 8 a.m., opposite Byculla Club, Bellasis Road.

(By wire from London.)

PARUCK—On the 23rd instant, at London, Dr. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Paruck, aged 27.

MISSING ORNAMENTS.

Karsonji Valabhji, a goldsmith, residing in Samuel Street, reports the theft of gold ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 2,725 from his room between 4 p.m. on the 23rd and 2 p.m. on the 24th instant.

COSMOPOLITAN MEDICAL RELIEF.

A Cosmopolitan Medical Relief Institution will be opened on New Year's Day at Parel, to help the poor during the epidemic. The monthly subscription will be Re. 1 only. All inquiries have to be made of Dr. Navalker at 229 Shew Hermitage, Lower Parel, DeLisle Road, Bombay.

A MONEY LENDER ROBBED.

Rupchand Udgram, a Marwari money-lender of Pydhownie, reports to the Police that about two months ago he left a box containing ornaments of the value of Rs. 2,420, pledged with him by different persons, on the left above his shop. On the 26th instant he had occasion to go to the box, when he found it open and the ornaments missing. Two tin trunks, which contained wearing apparel and were placed above the box, were found intact.

DECCAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The following resolution passed by the Deccan Merchants' Association, has been sent to the Government of India:—

"The Deccan Merchants' Association respectfully submits that the Government of India may be pleased to nominate a representative from the Indian Mercantile community to safeguard the interest of Indian Trade and Industries at the coming Peace Conference."

FIRE AT CHANDANWADI.

We are informed that the loss caused to the stable, godown and other adjacent premises at Chandanwadi by fire on the 27th instant, is about Rs. 19,000 and to the buffaloes, etc., Rs. 1,500 and not Rs. 3,000 as mentioned in our issue of the 28th instant.

A CORRECTION.

The news appearing in the issue of the 28th instant of the "Bombay Chronicle" under the heading "Students' Second Convention", is not correct. The Second Convention of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation will be held in Bombay during the second week of January, 1919. For further particulars, the Secretaries, Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, should be communicated with.

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GODREJ'S SAFES.

7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other sales in the recent fire in their premises.

272 Safes supplied for savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in July, 1912.

210 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

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With a Foreword by SYUD HOSSAIN.
Copies may be had at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" OFFICE, and of S. M. Rauf Ali, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, DELHI.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A PARSI.—Many thanks for your appreciation. Modesty, however, forbids us from publishing your letter.

R. V. RANADE; B. S. RAO.—We regret we cannot publish your letter.

TELUGU NATIONALIST, DISGUSTED, and R. E. O. P.—You must take steps to call a general meeting of the members and settle the matter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 30th December, 1918.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

Among the resolutions that were passed at the Special Session of the Congress in Bombay, there was none that was of greater importance than the Declaration of Rights. The Congress at Delhi has done well in reaffirming the demand embodied in that resolution. A rapid evolution towards Responsible Government is of paramount importance for the progress and welfare of the country, and with the claim that it is fit for Responsible Government, the Congress is entitled to disagree with provisional makeshifts in so far as they defeat the early attainment of India's rightful aspirations. But whatever may be the constitutional changes that we are going to have at present, there are certain rights of private citizenship to be immediately established. The civil rights that require to be guaranteed now and must remain inviolable even after the attainment of Responsible Government, are found as the demands formulated in the Declaration of Rights. The opinion that the Indian subjects of his Majesty enjoy rights of citizenship that are equal to and identical with those of British people, is a theory which is demonstrably false. A cursory perusal of the Declaration of Rights urged by the Congress is sufficient to disillusionise those who fondly believe, or who are asked to believe, that the status of Indians is the same as that of Englishmen in respect of the liberties of life, property, opinion or association. The resolution stipulates the minimum of rights that should be considered indefeasible. No circumstance of civil administration should be allowed to qualify those rights or restrict the freedom of citizenship granted under the proposed guarantee. In a word, there are certain fundamentals of citizenship absent in the status of Indians and they should be embodied in the statute to be passed by Parliament.

The resolution invests the Government of India with full administrative authority on matters directly concerning the peace, tranquility and safety of the country; but the exercise of the authority shall be subject to the five clauses detailed in the Declaration. They are:—

(1) That all Indian subjects of his Majesty and all the subjects naturalized or resident in India are equal before the Law and there shall be no penal or administrative law in force in India whether substantive or procedural of a discriminative nature;

(2) that no Indian subject of his Majesty shall be liable to suffer in liberty, life, property or in respect of free speech or writing or right of association except under sentence by an ordinary Court of Justice and as a result of lawful and open trial;

(3) that every Indian subject of his Majesty shall be entitled to bear arms subject to the purchase of a licence, as in Great Britain, and that the right shall not be taken away save by a sentence of an ordinary Court of Justice;

(4) that the Press shall be free and that no licence nor security shall be demanded on the registration of a Press or Newspaper;

(5) that corporal punishment shall not be inflicted on any Indian subject of his Majesty serving in the Army or Navy save under conditions applying equally to all other British subjects.

These constitute the elementary rights of citizenship in civilized countries and if the liberal traditions of the British nation are to have any meaning, these elementary claims have to be recognised without reserve. The first clause is a protest against all penal or administrative laws which impose upon Indians disabilities on the discriminative ground that they happen to be the children of the soil. A civilized government is no respecter of persons, and all dispensation of justice is unsafe and galling so long as there is differentiation in treatment on account of racial distinctions. The people of India are justified in the belief that British justice is a thing of every-day experience whenever there is a dispute between Indian and Indian. But the spirit of judicial administration has been demonstrated to be in the wrong and discriminatively exercised when the question of justice has been between Indians and Europeans. No rectification in the spirit of law is primarily possible till there is a plain and unqualified statement in the statute of reform that all distinctions in the letter of the law are to cease. The second proviso in the Declaration is intended to establish a right which is in consonance with British traditions of liberty. The rights of freedom belonging to Indians have been seriously endangered by the autocratic exercise of authority in the country. We want a distinct limitation to be placed in the Constitution, which will prevent the Executive from exercising arbitrary authority against the freedom of individuals and the Legislature from enacting laws subversive of the elementary rights of the people. No Englishman, honouring the traditions of his country or respecting the struggles of freedom which have succeeded in his own land, can think of opposing the second clause in the Declaration. We are anxious that proceedings which violate this particular proviso should be considered *ab initio* void, and that Indians should henceforth be protected against panicky legislation calculated to restrict their right, as human beings, of questioning accusations in a court of law and securing a judicial decision. It is a demand which is based on the rights of citizenship recognised in Britain. The administration of the Arms Act has become exceedingly invidious and, further, it has been a slur on the loyalty of India. It has deprived Indians of the rights of self-defence and has, through its long operation, served to emasculate the people. The security of life is no less the concern of the citizen than of the Government and while the latter choose to confer on Englishmen and Anglo-Indians privileges concerning arms, the people of the country have been left to endure distinctions in their disfavour. Touching the freedom of the Press, Indians have time and again welcomed the penalties of the profession, declaring that they are willing to face the dangers of the "hazardous undertaking" so long as they are, according to the Penal Code, liable to prosecutions for sedition and incitements thereto. This was a grievance which was generally treated separately by the Congress, but the time has come to incorporate it in a general demand for the freedom of the people.

The Declaration of Rights is something that is absolutely essential as a safeguard of popular rights and it comprises many of the detailed resolutions hitherto passed by the Congress. Further, in an administration which is unsympathetic and alien in character, the limitations placed on its power have, from experience, been proved to be a necessity no less for good government than for the liberty of the people. But that is not the only consideration. Even when Responsible Government becomes an accomplished fact, the liberties, embodied in the Declaration, have to be protected unless for reasons of national peril the suspension of the entire Constitution becomes desirable. In short, the Declaration of Rights, as Mr. Khaparde said, is the foundation of everything in political life. The rights, demanded in the Bill, are added, are absolutely necessary in order that men may exist and live as they desire to live. That is, in fact, what democracy means. And the war has been waged to make India as well as the rest of the world safe for democracy.

THE INDSTRIAL COMMISSION'S REPORT.—X

We shall now examine the suggestions contained in the remaining chapters of the Report. The Commissioners recognise that "the manufacturing capacity of the country has been far from efficiently utilised by the Government departments in the past." This is not a new thing that the Commissioners tell us. For the last fifteen years Indian opinion has strongly represented to the Government that the purchase of Government stores worth several crores of rupees every year—would considerably help Indian industries. But the Government have never taken any notice of these representations as they had evidently to protect large manufacturing interests at "Home." The Commissioners, however, make very welcome suggestions and we hope that the radical changes that they propose for the creation of a new department will be carried out at an early date. The recommendations include the creation of a special department in India for the purchase and inspection of stores. This organisation will be advised by a special committee of experts and there will also be an agency for the drawing up of specifications. Local requirements will be bought in each Presidency, as far as it will be possible, and the Indian manufacturers will thus be given a good encouragement. A special classified statement of the articles required will be published. We suggest that this list be published annually in all the Presidencies and tenders invited by advertisement in the Press, as is done, to a large extent, by the Railways and Municipalities. Such a system of calling public tenders will help the manufacturers considerably and assure them of fair play. This system will also remove the complaint noted by the Commissioners, namely "that the Indian manufacturer is called upon to supply small quantities and at comparatively short notices." We hope this new organisation will remove a cause of serious discontent among the commercial and manufacturing classes of India.

The Commissioners then proceed to examine the question of land acquisition in relation to industries. We must acknowledge that in the treatment of this subject they have shown a very liberal spirit. We agree entirely with the recommendations of the Commissioners regarding acquisition of land for industrial purposes, especially where it is difficult to obtain the same from private holders who will not part with the land on the ground of national necessity. The Commissioners recommend that the Local Governments may acquire land compulsorily from private owners on behalf of industrial concerns when they are satisfied that the industry is for the general good, that without that particular land the company cannot successfully work the concern and that the proposed acquisition entails the least inconvenience to the holders. In this matter we should like to have in each Presidency a local standing committee to advise the Government on this subject and if the committee recommends that the acquisition should be made, Government should regard the decision as final and help in acquiring the land. We would, however, suggest a modification of the proposal. If the committee finds that the industry is of general benefit and at the same time in need of substantial assistance from the Government, the Government should bear in part or whole the cost of expropriation. On this question of the cost of expropriation, the Commissioners are silent but we hope it will not be lost sight of when the time comes for taking action on this part of the Report.

The Report proceeds to outline various steps that should be undertaken to render technical assistance to industries. For cottage industries, peripetatic demonstrations of improved processes and machinery are recommended, together with the organisation of small industries besides assistance in starting them. For organised industries, besides initial help in promoting them, useful work may be done by the Government in various directions, such as affording advice as to the proper machinery and the maintenance of the small power plants in good order. The nature of the technical help that the Government can give is shown clearly in a tabular form. For instance, a glass manufacturer will get the help of the State in obtaining a chemist, a mineralogist, a glass specialist or a glass expert. So long as these technical men are of the right type, with really good qualifications, not such as were assumed in the case of Mr. Mackenzie Wallis, their help would be really welcome. But in all such cases Indians should, as a rule, be trained and encouraged to help in the building up of the country's industries. The next chapter refers to miscellaneous points of Government law and practice affecting industries. This portion of the Report and the chapter following it on the welfare of factory labour will be treated separately.

Previous Articles appeared on November 7, 13, 23, 29 and December 6, 11, 14, 19 and 24.

Notes of the Day.

President Wilson's Triumph.

Reuter is authorised to state that the Conference with President Wilson at Buckingham Palace and Downing Street proved "most satisfactory to both sides." All statesmen engaged have expressed themselves most pleased with the result of the day's work; one of them saying, "You can certainly say there was no serious difference of opinion." The statement exactly expresses the mood of the British democracy which went to the war to end all wars. But without detracting from the glory that is Britain's, it must be acknowledged that this happy consummation is, in a pre-eminent degree, a personal triumph of President Wilson,—who, alone among the statesmen of the day, has remained unshaken in his fidelity to unalterable principles,—principles of justice and fair dealing among individuals and nations. Both Britain and America went to war for unselfish ends. America has never been a militarist power. Britain, though herself free, has held sway over people to whom freedom is denied. Is it thinkable that British statesmen, who have so enthusiastically endorsed President Wilson's fourteen points, will shirk the honourable duty of seeing that Britain quits what remains of its "Imperialism?"

India's War-Services.

We should like to draw pointed attention to the statement of India's war-services prepared by Lord Islington specially for "India Day" in London. There are still a few Anglo-Indians who are in the habit of belittling the war-services of India. They may well read the statement and digest it. If still they stick to their belief, their case is hopeless. The total number of men sent was 11 lakhs and 15 thousand. There were about 30,000 casualties and 6,515 decorations. Before the war, average recruiting per year was 15,000. The monthly figure exceeded several times the number, during the war, specially from April, this year. The war was responsible for teaching the authorities the much needed lesson that they should not depend only on frontier and trans-frontier tribes and that there was any amount of martial spirit in races which were hitherto neglected as being unwarlike. Nearly a quarter million in addition were raised for labour corps in France and Mesopotamia. Indian troops have served almost on all fronts with great distinction. This is only about men. We need not go into details as regards the supply of material and money. Altogether India's war record is one of which it can justly be proud. What is more to the point is that, in England, an ungrudging acknowledgment of India's war-services has been made on all hands.

Achievements of Organised Australian Labour.

We regret that, through inadvertence, a wrong sub-heading—"Despotism of Australian Labour"—was given to Mr. C. F. Andrew's article on "Facts of a Labourer's Life," reproduced from "New India" in our Saturday's issue. Of course, the trend of Mr. Andrew's article was to demonstrate how "organisation" of Labour inevitably results in the general benefit of the community. Mr. Andrews brought home this fact—alas, even now, being very grudgingly recognised—by telling us what organised Labour has been able to achieve in Australia. There, every form of trade is organised, the most menial occupation having a Union of its own—with the result that Labour is now in possession of the destiny of the country. Though many may see in this the danger of a new autocracy of Labour taking the place of the autocratic methods of Capitalism, Mr. Andrews has pointed out how Australian Labour has used its powers in no sectional interest but for the greater good of society. "It has not touched private property itself, as the Bolsheviks have done in Russia." What it has done is the right and the just thing. It has so very strictly guarded the hours and wages of labour that even if a workman wished to do so, he would not be allowed to work more than eight hours in a day, or receive less than a minimum wage.

An Object-lesson.

The results are seen in markedly improved condition of Labour: As Mr. Andrews says:

There are practically no slums, and there are hardly any sickly, underfed children. Every boy and girl in the land is well educated, at the State expense, and if any great ability is shown, a university career is open at almost nominal rates, both to young men and to young women. The dirt and filth of the London back streets are singularly absent. There is cleanliness everywhere and an abundance of detached workmen's houses. No cities in the world can boast of such a number of workmen's families, having each a separate house of their own. The women on the whole are neat and tidy. I saw very little women's work, except in the offices, warehouses and shops. The women, as a whole, keen to their homes and bring up sturdy children, and are proud of their families.

That is not at all. The important thing that Mr. Andrews emphasises is what an equality of opportunity may be reached in a country where Labour is organised and self-dependent. To quote Mr. Andrews:

I was told of a family in Melbourne (the case would be, in no way, uncommon in Australia) where a brick layer had a family of ten children, who had all grown up to manhood and womanhood: Four of them had passed through the University at the expense of the State. One was a member of the House of Representatives. One, a woman, was a University Professor. Another was a lady Doctor. One of the sons was an expert in a special branch of Science. Another son was Secretary of his Labour Union, etc. If we compare such a condition of upward progress with the almost *static* condition in India, where labour is entirely unorganised, we shall see how far we have to travel in India, and how important are the steps in Labour organisation which must immediately be taken.

The achievements of Australian Labour, in short, show that the struggle of Labour against Capital is not only essentially just but is capable of yielding immediate practical results.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor received a visit from H. H. the Maharao of Cutch on Saturday morning. Their Excellencies left for Government House, Ganeshkhind, the same afternoon.

The condition of the Bishop of Calcutta, who has been ill for some months, was on Saturday night considered to be grave.

PRIORITY CERTIFICATE SCANDALS.

MR. CHURCHILL DENIES LORD INCHCAPE'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Dec. 29.

In the course of a speech on the turnover of industry from the war to a peace basis, Mr. Churchill declared there was no foundation for Lord Inchcape's complaint that a ship had been hung up because a priority certificate was required for a propellor shaft. No certificate or permit was now necessary for the purchase of steel or for the manufacture of propellor shaft.

S. AFRICAN CASUALTIES DURING WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Dec. 29.

JOHANNESBURG.—The South African casualties during the war comprising those in rebellion in East Africa, West Africa, Central Africa and overseas are estimated at 6,800 killed, of which number 4,630 were killed in Europe and 11,500 wounded and gassed. It is noteworthy that out of 1,800 casualties in East Africa, 1,200 were due to disease.

DEATH OF WELL KNOWN ARTIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 12-25 p.m.., Dec. 29.

The death is announced of the artist Perugini and of Sir F. A. Robertson.

Mr. Charles Edward Perugini was the son of the late Leonardo Perugini, a famous Italian composer and was born in Naples. He was educated in Italy under Giuseppe Bonoldi and Giuseppe Mancinelli and in Paris, under Ary Sheffer in 1855. He married Kate, daughter of Charles Dickens. Among Mr. Perugini's well known works of art were "Hero" exhibited on the Royal Academy in 1914 and "An Offering to Pan" exhibited in 1915.

Sir Frederick Alexander Robertson retired Puisne Judge of the Punjab Chief Court entered the Indian Civil Service in 1876. He was Director of the Department of Agriculture, Punjab, from 1889 to 1896. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University in 1909-10 and served as a Puisne Judge of the Chief Court from 1898 to 1913. He was appointed Fellow of King's College, London, in 1915 and Lecturer on Hindu and Mahomedan Law to the Council of Legal Education and Lecturer on Mahomedan Law at the Imperial Institute. He was 64 years old at the time of his death.

GALLANT INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 12-25 p.m.., Dec. 29.

The following additional names are mentioned by Field Marshal Haig for distinguished and gallant service and devotion to duty:—Colonels A. W. Peck and L. R. Vaughan and Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Pryce, all Indian Army.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

DISCUSSION ON REFORMS.

FULL PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY DEMANDED.

MR. SASTRI'S AMENDMENT NEGATIVED.

MR. TILAK AND PEACE CONFERENCE.

(From our special Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 29.

After the Congress reassembled this morning, Mr. Chakravarty (Bengal) moved the resolution reaffirming the Special Congress Resolution 5, relating to Self-Government with the addition "subject to this, that so far as the provinces are concerned full Responsible Government should be granted at once. No part of British India should be excluded from the benefit of the proposed constitutional reforms."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Chakravarty in anticipation of the amendment moved later by the Hon. Mr. Srinivas Sastri, referred to the opinions which had been expressed by leaders like the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea and others and took strong and emphatic exception to the declaration "Not Yet." Proceeding, he said the time will never be ripe in the eyes of those whose self-interest or timidity would not allow them to conjure up an India fit for governing herself. In the Congress he made no demand in self-interest, unless to ask for Self-Government was self-interest. But he warned them against timidity, and declared amidst cheers that the time was ripe for granting complete Self-Government to India. The mover said they were the enemies of the country, who said "Not Yet." He placed in that category the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea and also Sir Satyendra Sinha. He cited certain passages from the speeches of the Hon Mr. Surendranath Banerjea and Sir S. P. Sinha, showing their vacillating spirit in regard to the reforms in India.

The Hon. Mr. Patel seconded the resolution. After recalling the main features of the Bombay Resolution he said without fiscal autonomy there could be no responsible government. The denial of fiscal autonomy was the negation of responsible government and without it all the reforms in the world were worthless.

MR. SASTRI'S AMENDMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Srinivas Sastri moved an amendment urging the deletion of the clause for full Responsible Government in the provinces and elimination of the time-limit. He put forward several reasons in support of his amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Promothnath Banerjee.

Mr. Jitendra Banerjee (Bengal) and Mr. Ranga Iyer (Lucknow) supported the resolution, after which Mrs. Besant made the following speech.

MRS. BESANT.

Mrs. Besant said:

The Hon. Mr. Sastri had made his outspoken speech. He put forward certain different propositions and they had been placed before them as separate amendments. She was in agreement with the first and dissented from the two that followed. Her agreement was to drop all words after the word "Bombay". The second and third amendments expressed disagreement with the words "Unsatisfactory and Disappointing". She held by these words and thought they were vital. The third was about the question of the time-limit, a period of 15 years,—rather too long. Although she thought so, she did not move for a shorter period, because if had been said properly they came to a compromise in Bombay. The Hon. Mr. Sastri had told them the vital matters on which he was prepared to go with the Congress. He wanted to make the Central Government advance as well as the provinces. He wanted they should also have fiscal autonomy, without which the whole of the reforms were an empty sham, utterly useless to the nation. She asked them to remember it was not Mr. Sastri alone but all those gallant Moderates, who stood by them in Bombay, who went in some cases as far as they could for the sake of promoting unity. When she had the honour of proposing their President, she mentioned about an army going on different routes, artillery, cavalry and infantry. That was the way to defeat and not to victory. They required union though they endorsed the statement they were fit for Responsible Government. She said they might wait for 6 years, rather than part with those men in the Indian nation, who helped them in Bombay, who worked with them in the Special Session. She felt a compromise was made. She was not ashamed of it. A compromise with the bureaucracy, with an enemy was a shameful thing But a compromise with their men, brothers in their family for family unity, to walk slowly and gradually, so that they might all be one party was an honour and glory to those that did it. Another point they put to them was that when they made a compromise, they were supposed to keep it. They had no opportunity of breaking their compromise until now. They passed it in Bombay and there had been no Congress since. So they were practically asked to make a compromise and break it the first moment they could. She did not think it right nor fair. It seemed to her it was better to take those sweeping resolutions of Bombay and carry them there, if they desired to do so, but not so to change the compromise as to drive out the men who worked with them in Bombay. It was not a question, even if they wanted to argue it of expediency and it was not a question as to whether they were going to get either the Resolution passed in Bombay or the Resolution they were going to pass in the Congress. They were not going to get either. The situation was rightly said to be the worse to-day than before. And in face of that serried army of autocracy and bureaucracy, knitting together to hold in office threatening them they would make claims if they wanted to change anything in their past emoluments, they ought not to go every man his own way, every man putting forward his own idea. She could not support other amendments. She appealed to the Hon. Mr. Sastri to think whether he was prepared to support them.

REPORT "UNSATISFACTORY AND DISAPPOINTING."

They were told that in the Central Government their rulers would go no further than they had gone. It was said they had reached a line beyond which their principles did not allow them to go. She did not want the Secretary of State and the Viceroy to go beyond their principles. But she said, "If you declare, as the Moderates have declared, that we must have some responsibility in the Central Government, and if against that you have the word of the Viceroy and of the Secretary of State that they will maintain the machinery of autocracy, we must say that their Report is unsatisfactory." She would go much further and say it was disappointing. When Great Britain was fighting against autocracy, and proclaimed to the world that the war that she was fighting was for democracy, the Viceroy's saying as the Representative of King George who had pledged himself against autocracy, "I am going to maintain the machinery of autocracy" was a scandal and a shame if Great Britain confirmed that statement. "Unsatisfactory and disappointing" were mild words to describe the feeling with which they read the statement. She supported the Bombay Scheme, as it was and they should not take out the words "Unsatisfactory and Disappointing". They could not take them out any more than they could take out any other part of that Scheme. She said in the old phrase "our Scheme and nothing but the Scheme" and they would stand by what they said in Bombay.

MR. JAMNADAS.

Mr. Jamnades Dwarkadas supporting the Resolution, expressed his views in support of Mrs. Besant's. They could not say he was not one of those who believed they were fully ripe for a full measure of responsible government in provinces, at the same time if they considered the question from the right standpoint, from which they ought to consider it, they could not help coming to the conclusion that they ought in all honesty to stick to the Resolution that they arrived at in Bombay. They might disagree with him, if they chose, but speaking for himself, he said the distinguished authors of the Reform Report had given them a system of diarchy but no advance in the Central Government. In the Central Government they had not advanced the principle of "Transferred" and "Reserved" subjects. In answer to that in the Resolution of the Special Congress they had asked for simultaneous advance, both in the Provincial and Imperial Governments. Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford had committed in their opinion and in his opinion, committed a mistake in not introducing that the principle in the Central Government, which they had introduced in the provincies. In one breath they said that advance should be simultaneous that the principle of "Transferred" and "Reserved" subjects should be introduced in the Provincial and Imperial Governments, and they could not low say that it should be introduced in the provinces only. Was that consistent on their part? Mrs. Besant said that there were those who came to the Special Congess even by sacrificing some of their Pinciples for the sake of unity. (Mr. Pal said none came.) His friends the Hon. Mr. Sharma, Dewan Bahadur Govindrajava Iyer and the Hon. Mr. Sastri, who sacrificed some of their principles for the ske of unity, joined hands with them thn and were again with them in the Congre to see that they did not go back on the longress Resolution of Bombay, but that they stuck to it. He, therefore, appealed t them in the name of unity and for the case of India not to deviate from the principle established in Bombay and for unity's sake to pass the Resolution as it was passed in Bombay.

"COULD NOT WAITA DAY LONGER."

Nawab Sarfraz Hussain Khan supported the original resolution. Pandit Gaurishankar, a tenant delegate, in further supporting the resolution id the sufferings of their brethren in villag had grown intense under British rul and they could not wait a day longer for a change in the system of Government.

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer urged them to stand by the Bombay Resolution. He observed it had been urg since the Bombay Resolution, that Leslative Councils had expressed their views but the function of the Congress was not o take a Provincial, but an Imperial vw. He strongly held that the Congress hathe right to lay a mandate on the mebers of the Legislative Council as it was the final arbiter.

Several speakers then ddressed the Congress in support of the iginal resolution.

The Congress devoted thwhole day to the consideration of the Resution reaffirming the Special Congress Resolution. with the addition that "full Responsible Government should be granted to all provinces. The President allowed ll opportunities to speakers, both in support and against the Resolution. The eption neted out to the speakers to thamendment was cordial on the whole as Mr. Sastri himself acknowledged. And ty were all given a fair hearing, the Prident very often overlooking in their ca the time restrictions and allowing themto say all that they had to say in defice of the course they suggested. It w evident throughout that the Congress wle willing to hear them patient and with adulgence, was not convinced by heir arguents. The principal speakers fo Mr. Sast's amendment were himself, he Hon. r. Sarma and Dewan Bahadur Govindragava Iyer. On the other side, were esides the already mentioned Mr. Ramami Iyer, fr. Jamnada sDwarkadas. M Bepin P Mr. C. R. Das and the Hon Mr. Fazu Haque spoke last, the three peaking with a degree of warmth and vehemence against accepting the amendmt.

A GRACE TO BUREAUCRCY.

Mr. Fazlal Haque sd if Mr Shastri had brought his amendnt as a grace to the bureaucracy in orc to allow them sufficient time to bund up their luggage and clear off from this cotry, he could have appreciated it. What Sastri, however, wanted to do was thathey should leave the question of determig the time for their getting Self-Govenent to the good grace of the bureaucra After referring to the manner in whiche bureaucracy had used its power dur the disturbances, at Calcutta, Mr. Fl Haque said he could not honestly feel tany further time should be allowed to thebureaucracy to transfer the Government the people.

Mr. Das was the lasteaker. He entered his most emphatiprotest against Mr. Sastri's amendment He objected to them very strongly and to the compromise referred to in Mrs. Int's speech and said no body had a r to barter the peoples' rights. He add them to reject the amendment *in t*

AMENDMENT NATIVED.

The President explainee Resolution tered his most emphatic otest against amendment separately to and the result was, it was unmistaly negatived. As each part was declarest, the announcement was enthusially cheered; and when the Resolution ut to vote it was declared carried an tremendous cheering from all sides.

He then announced the gress would meet to-morrow at 12, so o allow the Congressmen to attend the lem League sitting.

The Subjects Committ is again sitting before commencing egular proceedings.

The President annou he had received a communication fr he Government of India regarding th ssports to the Congress Deputation. ead to the Congress the letter of the Gment, announcing relaxation of the go placed on the Congress Deputation that passports could be granted with mits to a limited number of persons. announcement did not excite any en asm from the Congress.

(ASSOCIATED PRES

DELH ec. 29

The Congress re-assembled morning at 11-30. The attendance w large as yesterday, but interest in the ceedings was greater. There was an air of uncertainty about the day's work, as dissatisfaction prevails over the resolutions settled by the Subjects Committee who have failed to secure unanimity. Various delegates were busy considering several amendments. The resolutions which have raised the controversy relate to the demand for full autonomy for provinces and the question of self-determination as some delegates contend that the word applies only to subject nations and they desire the words "Self-Government" or "Home Rule" or "Swaraj" substituted in the resolution. The third resolution, which seems to have led to difference of opinion is about election by the Congress of Mr. B. G. Tilak to represent India at the Peace Conference. The following resolutions are placed on the agenda paper.

RESOLUTIONS.

"That this Congress also re-affirms the resolution relating to Self-Government passed at the Special Session of the Congress held in Bombay subject to this, that in view of the expression of opinion in the country since the sitting of the said Special Session, this Congress is of opinion that so far as the provinces are concerned full Responsible Government should be granted at once and that no part of British India should be excluded from the benefit of the proposed constitutional reforms."

"That non-official Europeans should not be allowed to form separate electorates on the ground that they represent the mining or the tea industries and if they are allowed such representation they should be limited to their proportion compared to the population of the provinces concerned."

"That this Congress views with grave apprehension the attempt made in certain quarters to assign an inferior position to the Punjab in the Reform Scheme and urges that having regard to its political, military and historical importance its wealth, education, social advancement and its magnificent services during that last war the Punjab should be placed on a basis of equality with Bengal, Madras, Bombay and the United Provinces."

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR INDIA.

"In view of the pronouncement of President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and other British statesmen that to ensure the future peace of the world the principle of Self-Determination should be applied to all progressive nations, be it resolved that this Congress claims the recognition of India by the British Parliament and by the Peace Conference as one progressive nation to whom the principle of Self-Determination should be applied."

PETITION OF RIGHTS.

"That in the practical application of the principle in India the first step should be the removal of all hindrances to free discussion and therefore the immediate repeal of all laws, regulations and ordinances restricting the free discussion of political questions whether in the press, private or public meetings or otherwise, so that the legitimate aspirations and opinions of all residents in India may be fearlessly expressed."

"Further, the abolition of the laws, regulations and ordinances which confer on the Executive the power to arrest, detain, intern, extern or imprison any British subject in India outside the processes or ordinary civil or criminal law and the assimilation of the law of sedition to that of England."

COMPLETE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

"The passing of an Act of Parliament which will establish at an early date complete Responsible Government in India."

"When complete Responsible Government shall be thus established the final authority in all internal affairs shall be the Supreme Legislative Assembly as voicing the will of the Indian nation."

Resolved further. "that in the reconstruction of the Imperial policy, whether in matters affecting the inner relations of the nations constituting it in the question of foreign policy or in the League of Nations India shall be accorded the same position as the self-governing Dominions."

"That this Congress re-affirms the Resolution of the Special Congress demanding that 50 per cent. of the Indian Civil Service should be recruited in India."

ROWLATT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS DENOUNCED.

"That this Congress views with alarm the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee which if given effect to will interfere with the fundamental rights of the Indian people, impede the healthy growth of public opinion and would also prejudicially affect the successful working of the constitutional reforms."

STATUTE BOOK TO BE PURGED OF REPRESSIVE LAWS

"This Congress urges on the Government to remove from the Statute Book immediately the Defence of India Act, Bengal Regulation III of 1819 and 1827 respectively, the Press Act, the Seditious Meetings Act, the Criminal Law Amendment Act and other similar repressive measures curtailing the liberty of the subject."

"This Congress further urges upon the Government that all detenues, interned or externed under the Defence of India Act or the abovementioned Regulations and all political prisoners should at once be set at liberty as an act of amnesty in view of the victorious termination of the war, as also to ensure the success of the new regime under the Scheme."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

"That this Congress urges that women possessing the same qualifications as are laid down for men in any part of the Scheme shall not be disqualified on account of their sex."

MR. TILAK TO REPRESENT INDIA AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

"That this Congress while fully appreciating the wisdom of the recognition of India's right to be represented directly by an Indian at the Peace Conference protests against the principle of nomination by Government and demands effective delegation on this occasion."

"That this Congress nominates Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak to represent the people of India at the Peace Conference and urges upon the Government to so arrange that Lok. Tilak may attend the Peace Conference as the representative of the people of India and that telegrams to that effect be sent to Lok. Tilak, the Viceroy, the Secretary of State for India, the Prime Minister of England and the Peace Conference."

MR. CHAKRABARTY.

Mr. B. Chakrabarty in moving the first resolution said the question might be asked why within four months of the passing of their Resolution at Bombay they were demanding complete autonomy for the provinces. Before he he proceeded to justify that Resolution, he wished to point out that this National Assembly was intended to express and ought to express the opinion of the country. It ought to be the mouthpiece of the nation. This National Assembly existed for the reflection of opinion of the people of the country, for the benefit of the country, for the nation and not the nation for the Congress. He then took a rapid retrospect of what had happened in connection with Self-Government since 1885. From 1885 to 1915 they had re-affirmed the resolution that India was entitled to Self-Government. For the first time in 1915 Sir Satyendra Sinha struck a discordant note regarding their not being qualified to Self-Government immediately. Although that was the view taken by Sir Satyendra as President of the Congress, the Congress re-affirmed its previous resolution. He then referred to the various utterances of the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, with regard to their right to have full responsible Government and observed what had created certain amount of trouble was a mere question of the attitude of the mind and that the Scheme of the Moderates Conference was a flank movement. He then dealt with the objections of the Anglo-Indians.

With regard to the objection taken on the ground of want of electorate, he said his answer was Mr. Beaton's note which said the Indian peasant was Cable to exercise his political rights just as well as any other peasants in the world. With regard to the interests of the dumb millions, he said he appealed to the President and his note attached to the Industrial Commission's report, to show that instead of being friends of the dumb masses, the Anglo-Indians had for purposes of exploitation killed every industry, every art, everything for which Indian peasants and Indian artisans were celebrated all over the world with the result they were left hewers of wood and drawers of water. If to be friends of the masses meant their upliftment, then in point of fact the Anglo-Indians were not friends of the masses. The third objection taken was that Indians would interfere with commercial rights. They had said they would not. But if it meant that the Anglo-Indians were to absorb everything—mining industry, coal industry, tea industry, then he said he did wish to interfere with their rights. Continuing, Mr. Chakrabarty said the reason why they demanded full autonmy was since the Bombay Congress was held a new situation had been created Since then, Bombay had declared in favour of full autonomy, U. P. had done something, Bengal had already indicated it and they found other provinces were following suit. They were there on behalf of the people and, if they found their suggestions did not meet with the approval of their countrymen, they must modify their views and he, therefore, had not the slightest doubt they would accept the resolution.

HON. MR. PATEL.

The Hon. Mr. Patel in seconding the resolution said he regretted there were some among them who out of policy or for reasons best known to them asked them to drop from their Resolution the words "Disappointing and Unsatisfactory." Were they going to do it? (Cries of 'no use of diplomacy and policy'). They should go straight and say what they thought. In his opinion unless the Government of India was reformed and fiscal autonomy granted, the Reforms were not worth having.

MR. SASTRI WELCOMED.

The President then said he was calling upon Mr. Srinivas Sastri to move his amendment and he would bespeak their patient, courteous and considerate hearing to what he had to say. They might differ from him but he was sure they would give him a patient and courteous hearing.

MR. SHASTRI'S AMENDMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Sastri then rose amidst loud cries of welcome to move his amendment. He said he took their kindly welcome to mean that they gave him a reminder, if he needed one, that on this Congress platform all shades of political opinion were free to find expression and that any one who had the welfare of Indians at heart was sure of a welcome on this platform, so that he might deliver himself of such sentiments as he might have. That thought was encouraging him and therefore he bespeake their indulgence while he laid before them few matters out of several that he might, but which he did not for want of time take up, while he laid before them a few matters which might, he feared, be distasteful to the majority of those he had the honour to address. His amendment was to drop from the first clause of the Resolution all words beginning from "subject to this modification" and substitute the words "except the clause pronouncing the Scheme 'disappointing and unsatisfactory' and the clause fixing the period of fifteen years for conferment of responsible Government as a whole."

Mr. Sastri said the clause he wished to drop was new and had been introduced in supersession to another resolution by the Special Session of the Congress fixing the period of six years for full provincial autonomy. The class of people he represented would have objected to the clause, even as it stood, but this clause took them much farther and there his party objections were redoubled. It took them very far and in dangerous waters. (Cries of no). He know great many of them did not think so, but he knew also there were several even amongst them for whom he was not speaking. Now they would place their views before them, who were also of opinion that the change was not altogether for the better. He was for movement. Then to the another aspect Mr. Patel had already referred to in his amendment, although perhaps not consciously, and obtained their verdict in advance. He objected to the clause in the Bombay Resolution, describing the Scheme as "Disappointing and Unsatisfactory." In his opinion and in the opinion of those for whom he was speaking, the Scheme was in many ways inadequate. As they were aware, the Moderates' Conference had passed a number of resolutions which were in agreement with the Resolutions of the Special Congress in many important points. He considered it a great advantage. He was enabled to be here to emphasise the points of agreement as well as of disagreement. He thought while the Scheme was defective in many ways, and suspectible of improvements, it still marked a substantial step in advance towards Responsible Government. Regarding the fixation of time-limit, he had been reminded by the previous speakers that Mr. Surendranath Banerjee and Mr. Chintamani had once expressed themselves in favour of a Statutory time-limit. He was not there exactly defending them, but he might draw their attention to the fact that that position had been abandoned by them for reason that the Scheme of Reforms proposed the appointment of Parliamentary Committees for the determination of future stages. While accepting the proposals wholeheartedly, they felt that it would not be consistent to have time-limit, as it would render the appointment of the Parliamentary Committee idle and futile. But, he also wished to take leave to mention on his own account another difficulty against this item. They had got to see that time-limit was to be fixed by Parliament, and he doubted whether there was anybody among them who could persuade Parliament to guarantee that within a certain period whatever might happen in the interval such and such forward steps shall and ought to be taken. He thought it was an impossible position to take. That would not prevent them from saying that the stages of Responsible Government should be completed as soon as possible. He thanked them for hearing him particularly, and said he was glad he had come to the Congress platform, not merely because he had always intended to do so, not merely because he wished his voice raised on behalf of the opinions the Moderates held in the country, but also because he thought it a great advantage that he should in unison with most of them raise his voice that in the Central Government responsible government should begin, that Presidents and Vice-Presidents of their Legislative Councils should be elected and that they should also demand Fiscal Autonomy for the Indian Empire, for, as Mr. Patel told them and, he was in entire agreement with him, that without Fiscal Autonomy no reforms would be of much value and responsible government would be like dummy fingers and soldiers, intelligent and good to look at with no vitality in them. (Applause).

Dr. Pramodonath Bannerji seconded the amendment. He said he objected to the words "Disappointing" and "Unsatisfactory" as they implied the attitude of hostility towards the Scheme. With regard to time-limit, he was in sympathy with the spirit of the Resolution, but not with the letter of it. He wanted self-government as early as possible, and besides, it would be contrary to the traditions of Parliament to fix a time-limit. With regard to full provincial autonomy being granted at once, he said in a tug of war they would pull firmly, strongly and hard, but let them not pull too hard lest the rope should break and they might fall to the ground.

"REPAIRING WRONG DONE IN BOMBAY."

Mr. Jitendra Lal Bannerji in supporting the original resolution said in Bombay they were misled by their sentimental weakness, namely their desire for compromise. In Bombay they refrained from demanding full responsible Government for provinces. Here in Delhi better sense had prevailed, he would rather say, had returned and today, they were prepared to assert their right to full and complete Responsible Government in the provinces and by doing that they would be repairing the wrong done at Bombay. In Bombay, due to their weakness for compromise they said they welcomed the efforts to introduce Reforms, but if he were left to himself he would welcome nothing. He asked what the Congress was worth if it did not march abreast with the time and voice the united demand of the country. (The speaker then introduced certain names in his address and on the point of order raised by Mr. Shastri, the President had to remind him to avoid personalities.) The speaker continuing said a time-limit had been fixed in the Statute by British Parliament in the South African Union Act and another case in which a time-limit was fixed was in the case of the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Ranga Ayer in supporting the original resolution said he was voicing the opinion of those young patriots who would not be stopped by the Rowlatt Report or the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. He was not satisfied with the present resolution, but he did not move an amendment as he had the highest regard for the veteran leaders, without whom they would be nowhere.

Mrs. Besant said she was in agreement with Mr. Sastri with regard to the first part of the amendment, and she said she held by the words of the amendment but she was opposed to the remaining two parts. She said she held by the words "Disappointing" and "Unsatisfactory," and thought they were vital.

(Continued on page 8).

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 7.)

MR. SATYAMURTI.

DELHI, Dec. 29.

Mr. Satyamurti further supporting the Resolution, said, the expressions "Unsatisfactory" and "Disappointing" were too mild compared with the volume and intensity of opinion in the country. He opposed Mrs. Besant's proposal very strongly. She had talked of the cavalry rushing ahead, but he asked Had they ever heard of the cavalry turning back to see whether the infantry was following or not? He submitted the Congress represented the cavalry and not infantry and artillery. Mrs. Besant said the Congress represented the whole army. Mr. Satyamurti disputed this contention, and maintained the Congress represented the cavalry and that Mr. Sastri was one of them. He reminded them that in the war against Germany, England in the darkest times when blows after blows were delivered, she had maintained her demands at the highest and that was how battles were won.

Answering the question what had happened since the Bombay Congress to modify their demands he said in Madura the police shot at an inoffensive mob, in Bengal they had the Calcutta riots, in Bombay they had the Willingdon memorial affair, and in Delhi the procession of their President was stopped and the Indian nation thus insulted. Much though they respected the eloquence of Mrs. Besant and Mr. Sastri, he asked them not to follow eloquence but the dictates of their conscience and vote accordingly.

(To be Continued.)

PASSPORTS TO CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

GOVT. EMBARGO TO BE RELAXED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 29.

At the commencement of the proceedings the President read the following letter to him from Sir James DuBoulay, Secretary, Home Department re passports and said, it was a matter of congratulation that they would be able to send their deputation to England.

The letter says—"I am to say that the embargo on the issue of passports to Delegates of the Congress and other bodies will now be relaxed, but I am to explain that owing to the shortage of accommodation the Delegates will probably find great difficulty in securing passages. You will remember that the Home Member in the Legislative Council stated that it would be regarded as a matter of national importance that a Deputation should visit the United Kingdom when the reports of the Committees now at work in this country were received and came before Parliament That moment has not yet arrived and it will not be possible to grant the Deputation those special facilities which Government had hoped to accord them at a later date. Nevertheless, with due regard to the very cogent claims of others such consideration as is possible will be given to a strictly limited number of applications."

ALL-INDIA URDU CONFERENCE.

THE NIZAM THANKED.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 28.

A meeting of the All-India Urdu Conference was held at the Town Hall on the 27th December, Lala Sriram, author "Khumkhanajawaid," was the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Nawab Zulkaderjang was the President. Haziq-ul-Mulk Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, the Hon. Ali Nabi, Lala Jawaharlal, Messrs. Sayyad Haidar, Hasrat Mohani and others were present.

A resolution thanking His Exalted Highness the Nizam for establishing the Usmania Urdu University was carried unanimously. Another resolution was passed for forming a committee for framing rules to put the Urdu Conference on a sound and permanent basis. Mr. Abdul Gaffar, editor, "Jamhoor," proposed the resolution and Mr. Hasan Nizami seconded. The office will be at Delhi.

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MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

SPEEDY ESTABLISHMENT OF MOSLEM UNIVERSITY URGED.

(Associated Press.)

SURAT, Dec. 29.

At the Mahomedan Educational Conference yesterday afternoon, Ismail Haji Musa, merchant, South Africa, donated Rs. 10,000 to the Aligarh College for founding ten monthly Rs. 40 scholarships for Gujerathi students.

Mr. Shaikh Abdullah proposed and Kazi Kabiruddin seconded the resolution that having regard to the delay in securing the establishment of the Moslem University, early steps be taken to secure necessary legislation in the matter. Both the proposer and seconder and several supporters spoke with strong feeling and criticised the action of the Foundation Committee in not expediting the matter. The resolution was unanimously passed.

Another resolution passed evoked much feeling:—That the Government of Bengal failed to carry out their promise to Musalmans at the time of annulling the Bengal partition that a separate university would be established at Dacca, so that Musulmans might not be injuriously affected by the annulling of the partition.

Important among the resolutions passed at to-day's and last session was one praying Government to appoint an Urdu Educational Inspector in Burma. Another that evoked much feeling asked the Government of Bombay to utilise the donation of Sir Mahomed Yusuf and immediately to establish a Moslem college.

The Conference also adopted three resolutions passed by the Muslim Students' Conference, which met recently at Bombay. The first asked the University to have compartmental and six monthly examinations, the second asked that Arabic be taught in one Government college and high school, and the third asked for extension of the Anjuman hostel at Bombay.

The Conference finished its work this evening. The proceedings of yesterday and to-day were generally in Urdu and occasionally in Gujerathi and English. The Conference was a great success, both in largeness of attendance and display of enthusiasm.

LATER.

Great enthusiasm was evoked when the resolution was passed calling the attention of the Government of India to their pledges given to the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal at the time of annulling the partition of Bengal. The resolution said that Mahomedan feeling was at its height when it was pointed out that the new province of Bihar and Orissa was not even in existence when these pledges were given and yet the former had been given a University. The Conference, therefore, demanded that the said pledges be fulfilled without further delay.

The donations announced yesterday for hostels for Mahomedan students amounted to Rs. 49,000.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah in the concluding remarks congratulated the people of Surat on the success of the Conference He said the most pleasing feature was the help given by the Hindus and Parsis to this Mahomedan movement. He said that the success of the Conference showed how deep the awakening had come with regard to all events in this part of the country, the stage of consideration was past and educational schemes were materialised. But, he said, they must do more. The delegates should carry the resolutions home and put them in action. The high priest of the Bohra community largely helped the Conference and it was a good augury that such an important priest associated himself whole-heartedly in the movement for higher education. He hoped other priests would follow that excellent example and that the enthusiasm displayed would be of a permanent character. The President observed he was there not as a Member of Government, and no single member could commit a Government in Council. But he assured them that their resolutions would receive the most careful consideration at the hands of Government. He declared the Conference dissolved.

STIMULATING GOLD OUTPUT.

BOUNTY OR SUBSIDY FINANCIALLY UNSOUND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., Dec. 30.

The people of the Treasury Committee on the production of gold within the Empire states that the Committee is not prepared to recommend any bounty or subsidy for the purpose of stimulating output, as that would be financially unsound. The result of a subsidy would be that the purchasing power of the whole world's gold would be diminished while the value of commodities for which it was exchanged would rise.

The Committee considers it desirable that a gold reserve should be held, the most important function of which would be its availability for export at standard price when required to meet foreign indebtedness. The gold reserve can only be maintained if that value of our exports exceeds on the balance value of our imports. If we want gold and cannot produce it at a profit we must depend on our capacity to render services and produce at a profit commodities wanted elsewhere by holders of gold and to do so we must adjust our prices to world prices.

RESTITUTION BY GERMANY.

OF FINANCIAL SECURITIES TAKEN FROM FRENCH BANKS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Dec. 29.

A note issued by the French Minister of Finance says in conformity with the agreement signed at Spa the Germans have made restitution of financial securities taken from the banks at Lille, Douai, Cambrai, Roubaix, Tourcoing, St. Quentin and elsewhere. The Germans are depositing in Brussels about three milliards of francs.

WILSON IN LONDON.

CITY'S ROUSING WELCOME.

MEMORABLE SCENES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Dec. 28.

The weather at Dover, like in London, was crisp and frosty for President Wilson's arrival. French cruisers escorted President Wilson to mid-Channel, where he was met by Admiral Keyes, commanding the Dover Patrol, who took over the escort, of which aeroplanes and seaplanes formed a part. The arrival at Dover was announced by the firing of salutes. The big crowd lining the pier and crews manning the ships raised hearty cheers. The Duke of Connaught on behalf of the King met the President, and the Mayor presented an address.

AT CHARING CROSS.

Forty-one guns were fired from the Tower and Hyde Park when President Wilson emerged from Charing Cross station. The processional route was a blaze of colour and not only important buildings, but private houses were gay with bunting. Crowds had assembled early, the largest being outside Charing Cross station, in Trafalgar Square, at Hyde Park corner and in front of the Palace. The scheme of decoration in the quadrant facing the Palace was especially effective, scores of Union Jacks and Stars and Stripes flying from a row of masts.

RECEIVED BY THEIR MAJESTIES.

The King, the Queen and other members of the Royal Family, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Lord Curzon, Lord Robert Cecil, General Botha, Sir Robert Borden, General Smuts, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. George Barnes, Sir Eric Geddes, the Lord Mayor, Admiral Wemyss, General Robertson with other admirals and generals, Mr. Hughes and the Maharajah of Bikanir were among the distinguished and representative assemblage which greeted the President at the station. It was noticeable that the meeting with Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour and Lord Robert Cecil was especially cordial. The Grenadier Guards played the American Anthem.

ENTHUSIASM OF LONDON CROWDS.

As the party emerged from the station in the magnificent royal carriages such a shout of welcome from tens of thousands of throats rent the air as has rarely been heard in London. Even the thunder of guns, the peeling of bells and the noise of the escorting aeroplanes overhead was temporarily drowned. President Wilson was obviously elated as, doffing his hat, he bowed smilingly in response. The forty American pressmen who travelled in President Wilson's train, expressed themselves as deeply impressed by the memorable spectacle.

GREETED BY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

All along the route the reception was equally magnificent. As the procession reached Marlborough House, Queen Alexandra, who was accompanied by the Queen of Norway, Prince Olaf and Princess Victoria, came out on the pavement. The crowd immediately fell back, voluntarily clearing a space for the Queen Mother and party and as the President's carriage passed, President Wilson, who was on the far side, leaned forward and saluted the royal group, who waved their welcome.

AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

There was continuous cheering from the immense multitude as the President entered the Palace. He appeared shortly afterwards on the balcony with Mrs. Wilson, followed by the King and Queen with Princess Mary and the Duke of Connaught. The President bowed acknowledgments and waved his hat, standing for some little time bareheaded, the crowd cheering again and again. The Queen handed him a small Union Jack, which he waved repeatedly. He then handed it to Mrs. Wilson, who also waved it. President Wilson addressed a few words to the huge throng expressing great pleasure at the reception.

Five aeroplanes in battle formation flew over the Palace during the proceedings.

DEPUTATION OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

Viscount Grey will head a deputation of the League of Nations Union to President Wilson on Saturday. The deputation will include Lord Bryce, General Smuts and Professor Gilbert Murray.

LONDON'S RECEPTION OF WILSON.

EXTRAORDINARY PAGEANTRY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Dec. 29.

The London press is unanimous that the reception accorded President Wilson in the streets outdid in pageantry and volume of cheering anything hitherto known.

The "Daily Express" says: "London has witnessed many memorable scenes but nothing quite like the impressive welcome the millions gave the President."

The President spent Thursday afternoon visiting members of the Royal Family driving to the Marlborough House residence of Queen Alexandra through a lane of cheering crowds. He dined privately in the evening with the King and Queen at the Palace.

Previously the President addressed a group of wounded soldiers in the courtyard of Buckingham Palace saying: "I want to say how much pleasure it gives me to see you, men who have suffered in the noble cause in which our nations have been associated against great tyranny. You don't know how honoured I feel to see you here and to be able to express my appreciation of the honour you pay me in your dear country. I hope you will recover and live long to enjoy the fruits of the victory you have fought for."

JAPANESE BUDGET ESTIMATES

HUGE RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Dec. 29.

TOKIO.—The Budget for 1919-1920 shows that receipts will amount to £101,100,000 and expenditure to £103,400,000 of which sum £24,900,000 will be expended on the Navy and £14,400,000 on the Army.

NEW UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN NATIONS.

PRESIDENT WILSON AT DOVER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Dec 26.
Recd. 1-0 p.m., Dec. 28.

President Wilson replying to the Mayor of Dover's address, said:—We have gone through many serious times together. Therefore we can regard each other in a new light as comrades and associates because nothing brings men together like common understanding and common purpose. Despite all terrible sufferings and sacrifices of this war we shall some day in looking back upon them, rejoice that they were worth while, not only because of the security which they gave the world against unjust aggression but also because of the understanding they established between the great nations which ought to act with each other in permanent maintenance of justice and right. It is, therefore with emotions of peculiar gratification that I find myself here afforded an opportunity of matching my mind with minds of those who with like intention are proposing to do the best they can and that can be done in the great settlement of the struggle.

PREMIER CONFERRING WITH WILSON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Dec. 29.

The Premier accompanied by Sir Maurice Hankey arrived at Buckingham Palace at 10.30 this morning to confer with President Wilson. Despite the rain a crowd assembled and cheered the Premier as he entered the Palace.

The conference between President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George at the Palace lasted three hours. Mr. Balfour was also present.

Subsequent President Wilson lunched at 10 Downing Street. The guests included Mr. Asquith, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Lord Reading, Lord Crewe, Lord Bryce, Lord Curzon, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Balfour.

A big crowd in Downing Street gave the President and the Premier a great ovation.

PORRAIT OF GEORGE WASHNGTON.

UNVEILED BY WILSON.

(Reuter Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Dec. 29.

After luncheon at 10 Downing Street President Wilson unveiled a full length oil portrait of George Washington which the Earl and Countess of Albemarle have presented to Government to commemorate the entry of America into the war. Besides those already named Lord and Lady Albemarle attended the ceremony which was entirely informal. There were no speeches. The picture hangs in the Premier's dining-room near the portraits of Burke and Fox. Subsequently President Wilson and the Premier resumed their conference, at which other members the War Cabinet were present. The conference lasted until 4-30. A large crowd remained outside 10 Downing Street all afternoon in order to see President Wilson as he returned to Buckingham Palace.

IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

DAILY DISCUSSIONS OF PEACE CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Dec. 29.

The Imperial War Cabinet is meeting twice daily, the Premier presiding. It is understood that is carefully considering the subjects to be discussed at the Peace Conference with the object of reaching some definiteness the point of view before President Wilson arrives.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

FOASTS BY FRENCH PRESS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Dec. 29.

French newspapers publish forecasts of the principal articles of the League of Nations which is said, include, besides agreements limiting armaments and compulsory arbitration, the stipulation for a world conference to regulate the new relations between peoples."

It is said that Neutrals will be admitted to the conference, "but no nation will be regarded as a member of the League of Nations have equal rights with other nations of the League unless it gives satisfactory guarantees. Germany will be considered equal with other nations when she has discharged her debts."

SITUATION IN BALTIC PROVINCES.

BECOMING SERIOUS.

ESTHONIANS' PLIGHT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Dec. 29.

"The Times" learns from Stockholm that the situation in the Baltic Provinces is becoming serious. Esthonia's stability and independence are threatened. Bolshevists and Letts are invading the province devastating, pillaging and blackmailing. They are within sixty-five miles of Reval. In view of the menace to Reval the British squadron has now returned. The Esthonian Government has asked Sweden to land a force. The Swedish Government has made a guarded reply but is unlikely to comply. The Esthonians hope that Finland will come to the rescue but Finland is threatened by a Bolshevist invation and is unlikely to assist.

BOLSHEVIST PEACE PROPOSALS.

NOT ENTERTAINED BY ALLIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Dec. 29.

Reuter learns that the Bolshevist Government has again approached the Allies regarding peace, but the terms which Bolshevists now offer in no way differ from those submitted by Litvinoff through the Norwegian Government in November. The Allies have not responded to Bolshevist proposals because they do not recognise the Bolshevist Government which does not represent Russia. The whole question of the general attitude of the Allies towards Russia is at present being discussed. Hence there has been no declaration of Allied policy.

BOLSHEVISTS PREPARING.

TO ADVANCE ON KOVNO AND VILNA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Dec. 29.

"The Times" learns from Warsaw taht Bolshevists are preparing to advance on Kovno and Vilna. With a view to the absorption of Lithuania and Poland in the Soviet Republic they have concentrated three divisions totalling 18,000 men between Vitebsk and Orsha. The Polish command has already raised over 50,000 volunteers to oppose them but these do not possess equipment for which the Polish Chief of Staff has appealed to the Allies.

FRENCH BATTALION OCCUPIES MANNHEIM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Dec. 29.

PARIS.—A message from Zurich states that the French battalion has occupied Mannheim owing to the murder of several Allied prisoners interned there.

GOLD PRODUCTION.

PROPOSAL TO SUBSIDISE REJECTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Dec. 29.

The Committee on gold production within the Empire rejects the proposal to subsidise production on the ground that to do so would be financially unsound. The Committee recommends, that steps be taken to control the amount of development work that may be carried out by each mine and the allocation of available labour force.

FRENCH LOSSES IN NOVR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Dec. 29.

PARIS.—An announcement was made in the Chamber of Deputies that the French losses to November 1st 1918 were:—

KILLED.

Officers 31,300; Men, 1,040,000.

MISSING.

Officers, 3,000; Men, 311,000.

PRISONERS.

Officers 8,300; Men, 438,000.

GERMAN VESSELS UNDER RED FLAG.

TO BE SUNK WITHOUT WARNING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Dec. 29.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Berlin says that the British Admiralty has issued the following order to the German fleet:—"Vessels under the Red Flag will be sunk without warning. Vessels without officers will be dealt with according to the war law. If a single man is caught propagating Bolshevik idea the entire crew of vessel in question will be summarily shot."

"ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Dec. 29.

Reuter learns from an authoritative source that the Berlin statement regarding the British order to the German fleet is absolutely untrue.

LATEST CABLES.

"A STIFFNECKED DOCTRINAIRE."

BRITISH PRESS APPREHENSIONS CLEARED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., Dec. 30.

Now President Wilson has arrived in England the papers comment on the results likely to accrue from his presence in Europe, hopefully and almost enthusiastically. They dwell on the spirit of mutual confidence and reliance hitherto characterising the Anglo-American relations and repudiate the apprehensions at one time expressed that President Wilson was likely to prove a stiffnecked doctrinaire. They emphasise the fact that it is not a question of removing differences in policy which have come up for discussion between President Wilson and the British statesmen, but they hope a concrete plan of Anglo-American co-operation will be formulated, such as the opinion on both sides of the Atlantic deem necessary for the future progress of the world. In this connection some papers demand the adoption of a clearer policy towards Russia.

"MOST SATISFACTORY."

RESULTS OF CONFERENCES WITH WILSON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., Dec. 30.

Reuter is authorised to state that the conferences with President Wilson at Buckingham Palace and Downing Street proved "most satisfactory to both sides". The discussion at conferences extended to a very wide range of subjects including the President's fourteen points. All statesmen engaged expressed themselves most pleased with the result of the day's work. One said "You can certainly say there was no serious difference of opinion."

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES ELECTION.

COALITION UNIONISTS RETURNED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., Dec. 30.

The following is the Scottish Universities election result:—

Sir W. Cheyne (Coalition Unionist) 3,719;

D. M. Cowan (Coalition Liberal) 3,499;

Sir Henry Craik (Coalition Unionist) 3,286;

Doctor P. Macdonald (Labour) 1,581;

Professor W. R. Smith. (Independent) 850.

There are three seats.

SITUATION IN BERLIN.

KAISER'S PALACE OVERRUN.

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., Dec. 30.

AMSTERDAM.—The situation in Berlin is clearly most unsettled. Though it is difficult to gauge the true situation it seems plain that the Bolshevik elements have not abandoned their attempts to overthrow the Government. The latter apparently feared to exert authority and allowed matters to slide to the point of bloodshed with the result that many Government troops deserted to the Bolshevik rank.

Liebknecht presently occupied the Kaiser's bedroom at the palace while the Kaiser's private dining room is bestrewn with corpses of sailors killed in fighting. Costly carpets are stained with blood. The authorities are incapable of preventing hundreds of sailors soldiers, men and women of the most doubtful character from overrunning the palace.

HINDENBURG MARCHING TOWARDS BERLIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., Dec. 30.

It is reported from Switzerland that Hindenburg in command of the loyal troops is marching towards Berlin with the Entente's consent.

RIOT AT NEUMUEHL.

THOUSANDS OF MINERS UP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., Dec. 30.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Duisburg states that incited by the Spartacus group thousands of miners at Neumuehl stormed guardhouses and pits, seizing machineguns and munitions. The Commissioner of Police and other officials were wounded.

EXPEDITION TO TRIPOLI.

REPORT DENIED BY ITALIAN MINISTER.

(Associated Press.)

ROME, Dec. 27.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Dec. 30.

The Minister of the Colonies interviewed denied that Italy was sending a great expedition to Tripoli. It was merely a question of replacing the troops exhausted by long sojourn in Tripoli, restoring men and material withdrawn at the beginning of the European war and assuring the security of the bases on the littoral which could only be obtained by possession of the plateau.

He added that the Chief of Senussi was sending a mission to Rome to pay homage to the King.

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MAN'S CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

THE YOUNG CITIZENS"

DEGRADING AND CRUEL PRACTICES DENOUNCED.

(From our Correspondent.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

DELHI, Dec. 28.

A largely attended meeting was held under the auspices of the Jiva Rakhshni Sabha yesterday Lala Ramjidas presiding. Among the speakers were Messrs. Narayan Rao Alekar (Nagpur), Mavji Govindji, Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpye and Dr. Suratkar (Bombay), Gokulchand Rai (Lucknow) and Arundale. Instructive speeches were made supporting the movement for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Mavji laid great stress on the conservation of life not only among human beings, but also among animals.

Mr. Mavji laid great stress on the conservano man should be condemned unheard or human life should be forfeited without being allowed to defend himself. That being so, he asked how they could tolerate dumb animals to be slaughtered in cold blood.

Mr. Arundale, who was accorded an enthusiastic reception, said he regarded animals as young citizens and that men were elder citizens and they must do their duty by raising their powerful voice against cruelty to animals. In this matter India must lead the way to secure for animals proper consideration and respect. Animals were necessary for bringing out the finer aspects of human life. It was fortunate that India contained a larger population of Jains and Hindus who respected animal life. He urged that when they were trying to gain freedom for themselves it was their duty to secure for animals also freedom from cruelty. He regretted that might was still dominant in their own hearts. If they allowed the degrading practice of animal slaughter to continue, there was no use in feeling triumphant at the domination of right over might. After strongly protesting at the inconsiderate spirit of men towards animals, he said men's attitude towards animals was equally German in spirit, though not by birth. Indians had to make up their minds to be great messengers of freeing India from the degrading and cruel practices of Western nations. He said:—"Do thou thy duty first" and added, "True lovers of the country, true patriots, were the true vegetarians, who went about preaching the gospel of kindness and righteousness to animals. If they wanted beautiful lives, beautiful characters and be truly Aryan, they must cease cruelty to animals."

Mr. Arundale paid a great tribute to Mrs. Besant and Mr. Horniman for being true vegetarians and said, amidst cheers, that those who had sympathy with Indian aspirations among Europeans were true vegetarians. He concluded with a strong appeal to the audience to do their utmost in stopping cruelty to animals.

The chairman expressed the grateful thanks of the meeting to the distinguished speakers who in the midst of multifarious duties found leisure to address the meeting.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

1,225 CASES IN A WEEK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

DELHI, Dec. 27.

Mortality from plague in India during the week ending 14th December was 874 deaths against 1,225 cases. The provincial figures were 234 deaths in Bombay, 196 deaths in Madras, 108 in Behar and Orissa, 71 in the United Provinces, 52 in the Punjab, 66 in Burma, 21 in the Central Provinces, 92 in Mysore, 29 in Hyderabad State and 5 in Central India.

TWO BOLSHEVIK DESTROYERS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Dec. 29.

The Admiralty announces:—Captain B. S. Thesiger, commanding the Calypso, reports that he has captured two Bolshevik destroyers, one of which was engaged in bombarding the lighthouse in the vicinity of Reval. The officers and men were taken prisoners.

O. B. E.

MILITARY DIVISION INSTITUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Dec. 29.

The King has instituted a military division of the Order of the British Empire for which officers and others engaged in war activities are eligible.

ABBREVIATED TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Dec. 29

The Postmaster-General announces that from January 1st registered abbreviated telegraphic addresses inwards and outwards may be used.

UNITED SERVICE OF HUMANITY.

MRS. NAIDU ON THE NEED OF REAL MISSIONARIES.

ALL-INDIA SOCIAL SERVICE CONFERENCE.

(From our Sunday Edition.)
(From our Special Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 28.

The second All-India Social Service Conference met in the Congress pandal this evening, under Mrs. Naidu's presidency. Attendance was very large, including several hundred delegate The proceedings commenced with prayers by Pandit Harnarain Shastri and Pincipal Rudra.

Rai Sahib Kedarnath, (retired Judge) welcomed the delegates to the Conference. In his speech he laid imrtance on the need and value of social serice. He paid a great compliment to India soldiers, who in this war had fought on the side of liberty and freedom. Indians had demonstrated in many directions they had he spirit of service, and they were the standard bearers of social service and humanity He referred to various matters, in which Indians displayed the spirit of charity, mual help, service and devotion. The speech was warmly applauded.

The Chairman then read the messages of sympathy from Sir Rabinoranath Tagore, Sir Krishna Gupta, Sir J. C. Be.

Mr. Thadani, Principal, Hin College, Delhi, proposing the election of Ms. Naidu, eulogised her work and said by mbolising and typifying all that was great all that was beautiful in the life of Indi was the person to preside over the Cference. The proposition being seconded d supported, was carried with acclaman.

MRS. NAIDU'S SPEECH.

Mrs. Naidu, who was received wi loud and continued cheers, then address the meeting on social service. In the ourse of an eloquent speech, she said ocial service of humanity was older tha the political consiciousness of man, as she had felt it her duty to give her best rice to the social, vital, and fundamental n of the community. Discussing social sice and its fundamental aspects, she sai it was not some new phrase imported m Europe or was something to be thot over in leisure hours, it was older than y civilisation in Europe. With life itself s born the obligation, the responsibility r social service. Social service meant int pretation, dedication of luman sponsibility. For social service she sto before them that night. Not one of the speakers had said because of h accomplishments or elcquence, but because was the inalienable right of woma to serv Proceeding, she said she was not concerne with social service in its sectarian r comm nal aspect. Speaking on the idea and prin ciple of social service, she said Lo Buddha had transmitted compassion int service and Chaitanya had become love ncarnatio for man. There was her friend d leader Mahatma Gandhi, who stood for rvice to mankind.

EQUALITY OF MAN.

After referring to the political lutions which were engaging the attention among the peoples' leaders, she said it was r considered conviction that no practica volution was possible till they all re ognized equality of man. After 33 years o nor-ance of indifference the Congress had cepted that principle of equality and th spectacle which they witnessed at the ope g of the Congress, when a hearty warm come was accorded to man after man amo the Kishans was a splendid testimony t eir spirit of social service.

The Congress had fully recognised t all classes had equal rights to express and re-present their views. Social ice was not new to India. After n turies India had re-discovered at spirit of social service. Continuin he said there was no superior nor no in r in the human calendar of experience. S ing or rejoicing was felt alike among classes. She did not want to legislat them. All problems were different in ferent provinces, but varied as the lems were opportunities of service common and open to all. They had to as best as possible, so the demands in their ter ries might be slain in the united servic humanity. She impressed upon them need not to arrogate to themselves phi thropy or charity, and asked them to un take social service in the spirit of human by which alone the poor, dying suffer and others belonging to that category cepted service. They must not treat d filth that they came across with contem or overweening arrogance. They must fe that these were the passport to their heart They must learn to give out of their abu dance, as Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore ha said, and whenever relief was afforded humanity let it be in the spirit of dedication Unless pilgrims dedicated to the service o masses—she used the word not in the ordi ary sense—and strove to ameliorate th condition of people they would be rendering the greatest service to humanity.

NEED FOR MISSIONARIES.

She wanted real missionaries that went taking with them the torches of self-respect and self-consciousness to light up the dirty hut, in which the masses lived. After pay ing a tribute to Delhi, as the central and citadel of Indian National consciousness, central of India's spiritual and political glory and greatness, she resumed her seat.

Mrs. Naidu then put from the chair two resolutions relating to the value and necessity of an annual session of the Social Service Conference and constituting a committee; and another appointing a sub-committee to work out details which were carried. She then announced t owing to their being engaged on ve important work in the Subjects Com ittee, Mrs. Besant, Pandit Gokarnnath Misra, Mr. Ramasamy Iyer, Mr. Syud Hossain and others would not be able to address the Conference, as had been previously announced. Mr. Justice Sadasiva Iyer of Madras and several others including some ladies addressed the meeting on the need and place of social service.

SOCIAL SERVICE BEGINS IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Mr. Arundale, who spared few minutes from the Subjects Committee work, was given a great ovation. He laid stress on special point, that social service an in schools and colleges. He asked Conference to pass a resolution urging institution for boys and girls in India to all in its power to ameliorate social tions in the country. It was being done ree countries. India not being free might hardly realise what it t. They must see that every school be a training ground of social service. s a mistaken view that India had more ties or obstacles. He knew something r countries also, and could say there that in other countries they were great. What they had to do was to and encourage institutions for service among the youth of the coun by giving opportunities of free o the young men of the country they w rendering the greatest service to th ry.

peakers followed Mr. Arundale and the rence closed at a late hour with a e of thanks to Mrs. Naidu, who no nding the delicate state of her he sided over the Conference.

ASAF ALI AND NEKI RAM.

NOT TO SPEAK DURING CONGRESS.

WITHDRAWAL OF RESTRICTIONS REFUSED.

(From our Sunday Edition.)
(By our Special Correspondent.)

DELHI, (Congress Camp), Dec. 28.

On the 23rd the Executive Committee of the Congress Reception Committee requested the Chief Commissioner, Delhi to suspend the order against Messrs. Asaf Ali and Nekiram Sharma between the 26th and the 31st to enable them to address the Congress meetings. The following reply, from Mr. C. H. Barron, Chief Commissioner, has just been received:

In reply to your letter, dated 23rd December 1918, I have the honour to inform you that I have considered the request contained therein but can find no reasons for withdrawing the restrictions imposed in last June upon Mr. Asaf Ali and Pandit Nekiram Sharma, prohibiting their addressing public meetings in the Delhi Province.

ALLIED NAVAL COMMISSION.

INSPECTION OF GERMAN NAVAL AND ZEPPELIN STATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 28.

The Press Bureau has issued an account of the Allied Naval Commission's work in German waters. The Commission, headed by Vice-Admiral Sir Montague Browning, included distinguished American, French, Japanese and Italian naval representatives and was assisted by notable British and American technical experts.

The Commission left the Firth of Forth on December 3rd on board the Hercules which was escorted by four destroyers. The following day the Hercules passed a mixed lot of German ships going to Scapa Flow which were making up a shortage in the agreed delivery. These included the battleship Koenig.

The light cruiser Dresden, two Nordeutscher-Lloyd transports and a destroyer. The Commission was met at the appointed spot by the German Commission headed by Rear-Admiral von Goette and including Captain von Mueller of the first Emden which was beaten by the Sydney. The Commission devoted itself to various tasks.

SUB-COMMISSIONS WORK.

The Sub-Commissions delegated to inspect German warships, found all in a filthy condition and discipline at a low ebb, so much so in the latter case that the British officer in charge found it necessary salutarily to warn the sailors.

Other Sub-Commissions inspected airship and seaplane stations and in the course of frequent journeying far inland came to the conclusion that the representations that the people were urgently in need of food and clothes were nothing like as justifiable, as the authorities were seeking to impress the Allies. Agricultural conditions were obviously most favourable.

A Sub-Commission visited Nordholz Zeppelin station, whence all the raiders to England started. Here they saw the famous L 14, which visited England twenty-four times.

PASSAGE THROUGH KIEL CANAL.

A memorable occasion was the passage through the Kiel Canal of the Hercules the first British battleship ever to do so. In the course of the passage the Hercules was warmly greeted by the British war prisoners on the banks. The great experimental airstation at Warnemuende was visited under German protest.

The submarine commission discovered scores of U-boats, mostly nearing completion and hitherto not declared by the Germans. Arrangements were made to take them over despite Goette's strong protests.

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ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

MORE COMMISSIONS FOR INDIANS WANTED.

NEED FOR A NEW MEDICAL CIVIL SERVICE.

(From our Sunday Edition.)
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Dec. 27.

The All-India Medical Conference reassembled this morning at St. Stephen's College Hall, Sir Nilratan Sircar presiding. Amongst others the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) The Conference sends its hearty congratulations to the King-Emperor and the Viceroy on the splendid victory of the Allies over the enemy,

(2) highly appreciates the self-sacrificing spirit in which the Medical professions rendered services during the war and congratulates them on the splendid work done,

(3) entirely approves of the recommendations of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy regarding the holding of simultaneous I.M.S. examinations in England and India and tenders its respectful thanks to them for the recommendations,

(4) strongly urges on his Majesty's Government and the Government of India the advisibility of conferring permanent commissions upon Indian members of the Medical profession who offered themselves for war service, fifty per cent. of the total vacancies being filled for the next three years from those who held temporary commissions in the Indian Medical Service.

(5) urges immediate necessity of restricting the Indian Medical Service to military work alone and of creating a new Civil Indian Medical Service for civil work. Members of both services should be recruited both in England and India by simultaneous competitive examinations,

(6) that in the medical legal examinations a medical representative of the party or parties concerned should be present during the examination and sign the report jointly with the Police Surgeon,

(7) that a medical corps consisting of medical men with honorary commissions and of medical students with warrant officer's rank should be formed in each province as a reserve from which officers and men could be drawn for military duty in emergency,

(8) that facilities for the formation of a standing volunteer ambulance corps in each province should be afforded by Government with a view to their being utilised in emergencies like great festivals, fairs and similar occasions,

(9) that it is urgently necessary that the number of medical colleges and schools be increased at once,

(10) considering the bad sanitary conditions of Indian villages and towns and want of knowledge on the part of the people, which brings about the loss of thousands of lives, the Conference is of opinion that the independent section of the medical profession in each district should form themselves into committees and disseminate sanitary ideas amongst the people.

STUDY OF INDIAN DRUGS.

(11) A pharmaceutical society be established in India to investigate and study Indian drugs on scientific principles, complete and preserve an Indian pharmacopia on the lines of the British pharmacopia and also give an impetus to the knowledge and practice of pharmaceutical chemistry in the country,

(12) in the opinion of the Conference it is highly necessary that post-graduate courses of training should be instituted in more important medical educational institutions,

(13) that the suggestion of the British Medical Association that the appointment of Indian Medical Service graduates to higher posts should be made conditional upon their attending a course in obsterics and gynecology in Great Britain is not only unnecessary, but retrograde and mischievous and that Government should at once make proper arrangements for a proper teaching of the subject up to the necessary standard in the Indian universities.

VAISHYAS IN CONFERENCE.

SUPPORT TO MR. PATEL'S BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
DELHI, Dec. 27.

The Twenty-fifth Vaishya Conference concluded its sittings to-day. Rao Bahadur Shyam Sunder Lal, Judicial Minister, Alwar State, in the course of his speech indicated new lines of work for the Conference and showed how the latest events had opened for Vaishyas greater opportunities of coming into their own in industrial, banking and mining pursuits. He advised greater cohesion in various subjects and expressed himself in favour of Mr. Patel's Bill

The first resolution offered congratulations on the successful termination of the war and loyalty to the King-Emperor. Resolutions dwelling on the need of unity, avoiding bad social customs, raising the marriageable age, advocating free primary education and spread of Hindi and Sanskrit were adopted.

Several sub-committees were appointed to report, notably on the Industrial Commission's recommendations.

The Vaishya Mahasabha, Meerut, resolved to start a Hindi paper. The Conference appointed a committee to inquire into the condition of families suffering from the Katarpore affair and arrange relief.

With cheers for his Majesty the proceedings terminated. The next Conference will be held in Gwalior.

WOMEN AND THE FRANCHISE COMMITTEE.

ABSOLUTE REMOVAL OF SEX BAR URGED.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

The following letter has been sent to the Franchise Committee by the members of the only Deputation of women received by the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu during his visit to India:

To the Right Honourable Lord Southborough, *Chairman of the Franchise Committee.*

My Lord,—We, the Members of the All-India Women's Deputation, which was received by his Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State during their visit to Madras, desire to reiterate to the Franchise Committee the request then made to them, and received sympathetically by them, namely, that women shall be included in the new Franchise to be granted in the coming Reform Bill, and that "in the drawing up of all provisions regarding representation, women's sex shall not be made a disqualification for the exercise of the Franchise, for service in public life."

We beg to point out that, since we presented this request in our Address to Mr. Montagu, it has been reinforced by Resolutions in favour of Woman Suffrage passed by numbers of Women's Associations, by District Conferences, by the Bombay and Madras Provincial Conferences, by the Indian Home Rule League, by many of the Provincial Congress Committees, and finally by the Special Session of the Indian National Congress.

In view of such a popular demand on behalf of the enfranchisement of Indian women, we earnestly request the Committee to recommend that the new electorates may be so framed as to include in every case women who possess the same qualifications for voting as are required for men, and that sex shall be no disqualification for any opportunity for national service to be opened to the people in the promised Reform Bill. With regard to carrying this into practical effect, we would respectfully draw the Committee's attention to the method employed in Austrialia when women were first given the vote there. Special election officers were appointed to go to the homes of the women voters on polling day, and there record and collect their votes. We suggest that this precedent might conveniently be followed in gosha districts in India, and that it would solve the only difficulty involved in the granting of our request.

We have had information from Woman Suffrage Societies in Great Britain and Ireland that they are keenly interested in the Committee's decision in this matter, and that they are prepared to take such action as may be necessary to support our claims, and to place their Indian sisters on the same level as themselves in the Constitution of the Empire.

If it came within the scope of the Committee's enquiry, we would ask that it should also use its influence to procure the extension of the Local Government Franchise, and the throwing open of its offices to duly qualified women in all parts of India.

Representing, as we do, many different parts of India, we know that in making these requests to your Lordship and to the Members of the Franchise Committee we are voicing the wishes of the majority of the Indian people, who have always recognised the ability of women to take a full share in the guidance of private, local, and national affairs, and who will not be satisfied if their duly qualified women are not treated with the respect equal to that given to women in other parts of the Empire.

We accordingly trust that the Committee will accede to our requests in the direct interests of one half of the Indian people, and the later benefit of the whole Indian nation.

We have the honour to be.

My Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient servants,

SAROJINI NAIDU.
SARALABAI NAIK, M.A.
N. JOSHI, M.D.
SRIRANGAMMA, B.A.
ANNIE BESANT.
PARVATI CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR.
N. RAMANBHAI NILAKANTA, B.A.
E. LAZARUS.
D. JINARAJADASA.
UMA NEHRU.
MARGARET E. COUSINS, B. MUS.
PADMABAI SANJIVA RAO.
M. RAJAMMAL.
HERABAI A. TATA.
HAMABAI F. PETIT.
KRISHNABAI KIBE.
AHALA BOSE (Lady J. C. Bose)

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
DELHI, Dec. 27.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major A. C. Ingram, I.M.S., goes to Madras.

It is notified that the Governor-General's Executive Council shall assemble at Calcutta on 30th December and after 3rd January reassemble at Delhi.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. H. Harley, Principal, Calcutta Madrassa, officiates as Secretary to Board of Examiners vice Mr. Jenkins granted six weeks' leave.

The Railway Board have sanctioned reconnaissance survey by E. B. Ry. for a chord line on metre guage from Parbatipur to Bonarpara and by the G. I. P. Ry. for the following two feet six inches guage in Bundelkhand (1) Nowgong to Chhatarpur—a distance of about 17 miles; (2) Chhatarpur to Rajgarh—a distance of about 24 miles; (3) Chhatarpur to Bijawar—a distance of about 20 miles.

Rules have been published in the current issue of the "Gazette of India" for assessment of compensation for vessels impressed under Impressment of Vessels Ordinance, 1918.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

HOSTEL FUND STARTED.

(From our Sunday Edition.)
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SURAT, Dec. 28.

The Mahomedan Educational Conference met this morning at about 10, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah presiding. After prayers in Arabic were offered, a number of resolutions were taken up for consideration.

The first resolution offering congratulations to the King-Emperor moved by the chair was as follows:—"That this All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference respectively tenders its loyal and devoted congratulations to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor on the glorious termination of the world war, which has vindicated the principles of liberty and justice, for which the Allies stood and fought." It was carried unanimously.

Another resolution moved from the chair and passed was appreciating the Nizam's services to education and congratulating him upon his being entitled "Mohiul Millat Vaddin" by the community and expressing the Conference's regret at the deaths of notable Mahomedans during the year.

The next resolution was moved by Khan Bahadur Haroun Jaffer, thanking the Government of Bombay for the satisfactory solution they arrived at regarding the Urdu language difficulty in schools.

Another resolution expressed satisfaction at granting by Government Friday as holiday for Musalmans.

HOSTELS IN SURAT.

The next resolution passed was about establishing hostels for Musalman students in Surat and every place. Mr. Delhvi of Palanpur in moving the resolution said that if each Mahomedan paid at least one rupee there would be sufficient funds for the purpose. The statement evoked great enthusiasm and several people came forth with their contributions. Donations from one rupee to one thousand were paid on the spot. A small boy called Ibrahim paid one rupee, another small boy gave two annas. Rs. 25,000 were given by Mr. Mahomedbhoy Jariwala and Dr. Edross. Several Hindu gentlemen present also contributed. The enthusiasm testified to the wide awakening of the Mahomedands regarding education. With regard to the fund for hostels a committee was appointed with Mr. Mahomed Kader Shaikh, Oriental Translator, as Secretary.

The Conference adjourned to the afternoon.

CONFERENCE OF ENGINEERS

SUGGESTED FORMATION OF A SOCIETY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

For the Conference of Engineers, which opens in Calcutta on December 30th, the following programme has been arranged:—

First day, December 30th:—Meeting at 3 p.m. at the rooms of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Park Street, Calcutta, to discuss formation of an Indian institution or society of engineers and if desirable to appoint a committee to place the proposals before a meeting on January 3rd.

Second day, December 31st:—11 a.m. meeting at the Asiatic Society of Bengal rooms, presided over by Mr. J. W. Meares, who will deliver his opening address; 3 p.m.:—Trip which will include visit to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation's power station at Cossipore.

Third day, January 2nd 1919, 11 a.m.:—Meeting at the Asiatic Society of Bengal's rooms under the chairmanship of Mr. H. P. Gibbs. The following papers will be read:—(1) "Starting conditions in Synchronous Machines", by Professor Alfred Hay and Mr. F. N. Mowdawalla; (2) "transmission voltages of hydro-electric systems of Mysore" by Mr. N. N. Iyengar; 3 p.m., River trip which will include visit to Hastings at the invitation of Sir Archie Birkmyre.

Fourth day, January 3rd, 11 a.m., Meeting at the rooms of the Asiatic Society of Bengal to receive report of the committee and discuss all questions regarding the formation of an Indian institution or society of engineers.

Already a large number of engineers from various parts of India have signified their intention of being present. Engineers of all branches are cordially invited to attend all events. Gentlemen who still require accomodation should immediately write or telegraph Provisional Organising Hony. Secretary Mr. E. M. Hughman, 5 Council House Street, Calcutta, (telegrams—c/o Porcupine, Calcutta).

NEW MUSLIM DAILY AT ALLAHABAD.

BEING STARTED BY MAHOMEDAN LADY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
ALLAHABAD, Dec.

It is announced that a new daily jo in English to be called the "M Herald" will make its appearance in A bad from 1st January next. It is started by a Mahomedan lady who proprietress of the City Press here tone, spirit, and policy will be contro a syndicate.

The announcement says that the will be devoted to the cause and int the Mahomedan community, and wi party paper, pandering to the tas vanity of any particular set. It vocate and promote the interest of munity as a whole. The propose claims, to be the first English p lished in Moslem interests.

REFORM FOR BURMA.

OPINIONS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS INVITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
RANGOON, Dec. 28.

A notification in the "Burma Gazette" states that it is opened to all officers in Government services, if they so desire, to forward a suggestion they may wish to make on the schemes of Constitutional Reform for Burma.

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BRITISH EXPORT TRADE.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The following communiqué is issued by his Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India:—

A cable has been received from the Department of Overseas Trade, London, to the effect that various restrictions on manufacture, imports and exports have already been largely relaxed and the removal of control over raw materials, etc., occurs daily. The prospects for export trade, so far as tonnage permits, are good and except in the case of industries which have been most gravely disorganised by war conditions it is expected that British manufacturers will shortly be able to meet practically all demands. Control over prices is being maintained so far as is necessary in order to stabilize the market and no forecast of the entire relaxation is at present possible.

Markets are wanted immediately for materials produced in excess for the purposes of war, including aeroplanes, wooden goods, metal repetition work, sulphuric acid, etc. The department states that since the armistice has been signed many restrictions on commerce have been withdrawn, while in the case of those which remain licenses are being granted much more freely than before. Other relaxations are continually being made, particulars of which will be published in the Board of Trade Journal. While the pre-war scale of export cannot be regained at once, it is possible for a considerable amount of trade to be done by the principal industries in United Kingdom. Orders placed during the war now have good prospect of execution and arrangements for new business should be made quickly. Permits to manufacture and priority certificates are no longer necessary and firms are at liberty to accept civil or commercial orders, for immediate execution. This frees the engineering industry for commercial work.

RAW MATERIALS.

All principal kinds of raw materials are now freed from control. These may now be used for manufacture in the United Kingdom of goods for home trade or export, but raw materials themselves may not be exported in certain cases without license. The following are some of the raw materials for export, of which licenses are required:—Alluminium, antimony, brass, copper, iron, lead, nickel, spelter or zinc, steel and tin.

The general rule has been to remove restrictions on all manufactured goods, while retaining them in the case of raw materials. The following is a list of most important articles the export of which was formerly prohibited to all countries, but is now permitted to parts of the British Empire outside the United Kingdom:—Articles manufactured of alluminium, articles manufactured of asbestos, cotton belting including belting impregnated with balata or rubber, complete bicycles, tyres and parts, boots and shoes (except children's) with soles or uppers of leather, brooms and brushes (except tooth-brushes), copper and manufactures thereof except wire, bars, plates, rods, sheets, strips and tubes, galvanised sheets, corrugated or flat, grindstone, glass for optical instruments, hand tools for agriculture, domestic holloware of iron or steel iron, and steel plates, rivets, nuts, screws, iron and steel wire and cloth, incandescent mantles and rings, linoleum magnesite and magnesite bricks, wire nails, photographic materials, rubber manufactures (except surgical gloves), black steel sheets, small tools, waggons and carts and parts thereof, manufactures of wool and hair (not to include raw wool or yarns), jute cordage and twine, padding and webbing twist and piece-goods, magnetos and parts thereof, surgical bandages and dressings.

Certain factors will continue to retard delivery for export trade, notably (1) shortage of labour until the Army can be demobilised, (2) shortage of tonnage and (3) the fact that certain industries will require reorganisation of plant before they can revert to their normal activities. The effect of these factors will diminish greatly in a few months. Every effort is being made by all departments of state to assist reconstruction of the British export trade, the importance of which is fully realised.

EXPORT OF GRASS FROM WEST KHANDESH.

CONTROLLED BY GOVERNMENT.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

The following Press Note is issued by the Bombay Government:—

The Government consider it necessary to control the export of grass from the West Khandesh District. Waggons will not be allowed at stations on the Tapti Valley Railway within this area except for grass being moved on Government account or under priority passes.

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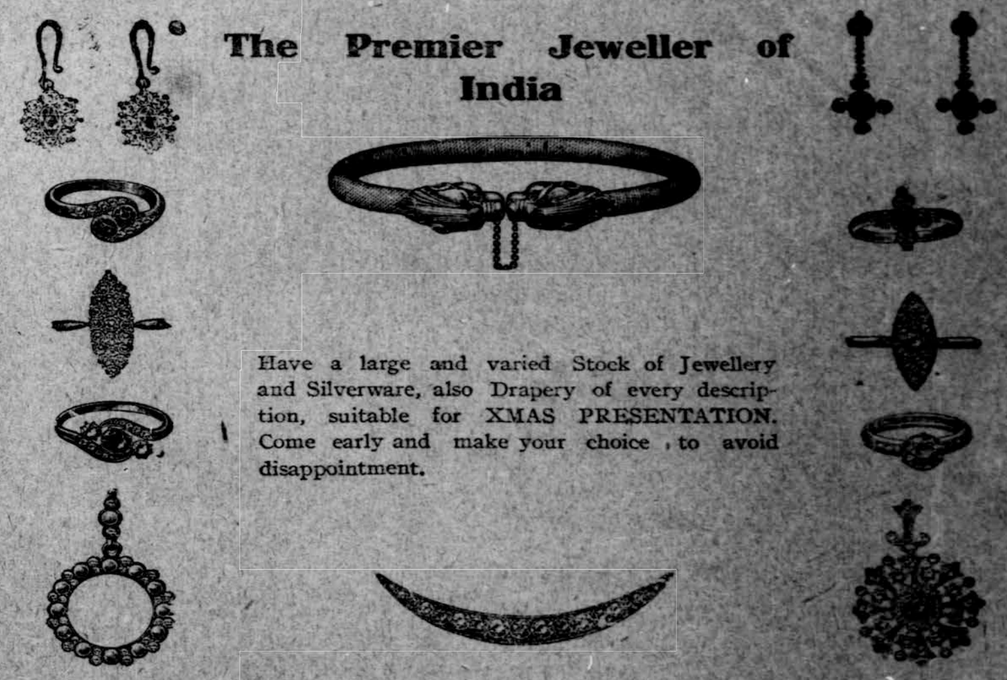

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